Newport Mercury.

THE OLDEST PAPER IN AMERICA. ESTABLISHED BY FRANKLIN 1758.

VOLUME CLII.---NO. 11. NEWPORT, R. I., AUGUST 21, 1909. WHOLE NUMBER 8,496.

The Mercury.

—PUBLISHED BY—

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

182 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-second year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 266, Order Sons of St. George—Albert Boakhurst, President; Fred Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

NEWPORT TENT, No. 18, Knights of Maccabees — Robert D. Wilkey, Commander; Charles B. Crandall, Record Keeper. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

COURT WANTON, No. 6679, FORESTERS OF AMERICA—James Graham, Chief Ranger; Joseph J. Dance, Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—John T. Allan, President; Patrick F. Reynolds, Secretary. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians (Division 2)—Mrs. B Casey Sullivan, President; Miss Margaret Shea, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays

DAUGHTERS OF THE THISTLE, No. 8—President, Mrs. Catharine Gillies; Secretary, Mrs. Adam Hempseed. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians (Division 1)—President, Miss Catharine Curley; Secretary, Jennie Fontaine. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P.—John W. Schwarz, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P.—Sir Knight Captain Sidney D. Harvey; James C. Walsh, Recorder. Meets first Fridays.

CUU MOLEND, No. 169—John Yule, Chief; Alexander Gillies, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.

Local Matters.

Board of Aldermen.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of aldermen was held on Thursday evening, when considerable business was transacted. The regular weekly bills and payrolls were approved and several minor licenses were granted. Petitions asking for the remission of taxes assessed against them were referred to the assessors of taxes from the following persons: Annie E. Caswell, Bernard Nolan, Edward J. Haney, S. Ellen Dawley, William G. Turner, and Jeremiah Riley.

After some discussion regarding filtering of the city water supply a committee consisting of Aldermen Mahoney and Shepley was appointed to confer with the Newport Water Works and see how the work is coming along.

The board voted to instruct the city clerk to call a special meeting of the representative council to take action on the death of Tax Collector Henry W. Cozzens and to elect his successor.

There was some talk about the methods of disposing of swill. A complaint was made that the swill contractor permitted his men to dump swill on a lot on Old Fort Road where it became a nuisance. The board decided to call the contractor before them to have an investigation of the matter.

The Portsmouth police are struggling with a murder case, which is unusual for that town. The body of a day-old child was found this week on the farm of Mr. Elbert A. Sisson, under circumstances that indicated that it had been deliberately murdered. A search was at once begun by the town police and within a short time they placed under arrest a Portuguese servant in the employ of Mr. Sisson. She was unable to speak a word of English, having been in this country for only a few weeks. She was arraigned in the District Court on Thursday and pleaded not guilty to the charge against her. The case was continued until next Friday for a hearing, the woman in the meantime being confined in the Jail.

Mrs. Josephus Henry Gunning has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Emeline Augusta Gunning, to Rev. Arthur Osborn Pritchard at the Congregational church, Scarsdale, N. Y., on the afternoon of Wednesday, September 1st, at three o'clock. Rev. Mr. Pritchard is the son of Mr. George A. Pritchard of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Barker, Jr., are spending their honeymoon at Lake Placid, N. Y.

Dry Spell Broken.

The prolonged drought which has done much damage to fruits, vegetables and all kinds of vegetation in this vicinity all summer has been broken at last and sufficient rain has fallen this week to freshen things up considerably but not enough to restore the ground to its proper condition. In some places they had what appeared almost like a cloudburst, the quantity of rain doing considerable damage. In New York about five inches of rain fell in a day, and in Providence and other places north and west of Newport more rain fell than came here.

The storm began about midnight Monday night, coming down at first in the form of a gentle drizzle, which served to moisten up the surface of the ground. Later it fell harder but not enough to cause any particular damage nor to wash off much of the top dressing. The rain continued all day Tuesday and well into Wednesday. Those lawns that have been sprinkled regularly during the dry season have now recovered their green appearance to the full, but those which were allowed to dry up still look very brown and only prolonged rain will bring back the healthy green appearance. In some places on the island the pastures have been freshened up a little but much more water will be needed before the feeding is restored to normal.

The storm of Tuesday was accompanied by a high wind from the northwest which kicked up a bad sea in a very short time. It was rough even inside the bay, so bad indeed that few of the smaller excursion steamers up the bay ventured outside the mouth of the Providence river. The New Shoreham and the Mount Hope came down as far as Newport, but their captains were quite content to stop here and did not care to undertake the trip to Block Island. Captain "Tal" Dodge of the steamer Danielson is not easily daunted by weather, but he could not see any real necessity for driving his boat through the high seas that were kicked up, so she remained at her dock at Block Island.

The bad weather interfered with a number of scheduled events for the height of the summer season in Newport, but everybody realized that the rain was so badly needed that there was little kicking. The opening of the national lawn tennis tournament at the Casino had to be postponed, the lawn fete at the residence of Mr. George Gordon King was put off, and many minor events in the summer colony could not be carried out as arranged.

For Woman Suffrage.

"Marble House," the handsome summer residence of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, will be the scene of two gatherings in the interests of woman suffrage next week. The first one will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which Governor Aram J. Pothier will preside, and the second on Saturday afternoon August 28, at 3 o'clock when Hon. Patrick J. Boyle, Mayor of Newport, will preside. Mullaly's Casino orchestra will furnish music on both occasions, and it is expected that there will be a large gathering of the members of fashionable society at each meeting. There will be two kinds of tickets issued, one form being sold at one dollar each for admission to the grounds, and the other at five dollars for admission to the house. The city has been well placarded with signs advertising the events.

Accidentally Shot.

August Titus, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Titus, is at the Newport Hospital suffering from a bullet wound in his foot, accidentally inflicted while he and a companion were playing with a rifle. His condition is by no means serious and he will probably return to his parents' home in a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Titus had been away for a several days automobile trip, and during their absence August kept the rifle in his charge. On Tuesday he, with a companion, was in the yard, firing bullets into the ground. In some way a charge entered his foot, causing painful injuries. A physician was summoned and he was taken to the Newport Hospital where an ex-ray was taken of the foot. The bullet was found to be imbedded well back into the heel and it was not at once extracted as it was desired to avoid cutting the heel if possible.

The patient is now resting comfortably and will soon be out again.

A special meeting of the representative council was called for Friday evening to fill the vacancy in the office of collector of taxes caused by the death of Henry W. Cozzens. There were several candidates for the position.

Mr. S. Melville Hammett of New York is visiting relatives in this city.

Committee Confers.

The committee of conference, consisting of committees from the business men of Newport, the Newport Casino and the Newport Reading Room, held its first meeting to talk over matters at the Newport Casino on Wednesday. Nearly all the members were present, and the meeting brought out a number of points of considerable importance.

Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop called the meeting to order and Mr. Frederick P. Garrettson was made temporary chairman. Mr. John Thompson Spencer was elected permanent chairman and Max Levy, secretary.

There was considerable discussion of a number of matters and a rough plan of procedure was mapped out. A communication was received from a summer resident suggesting an abatement of the noise made by motor boats in the early morning, and also suggesting that the big gun firing at Fort Adams in close proximity to some of the fine residences was an annoyance. Senator Wetmore said that he would look into this matter and try to secure postponement of big gun practice during the summer season.

One matter that called forth much discussion was the condition of Third street, where the turn on the way to the Training Station was said to be a very serious menace. It was decided to try to secure a permanent improvement to this street, especially at that point.

The committee proposes at subsequent meetings to take up the important matters of taxation improvements at Easton's Beach, and also the matter of a hotel. All the members of the committee evidenced considerable interest in Newport's affairs, and it is probable that the conferences will result in considerable good.

Big Excursion Sunday.

Last Sunday was the biggest day of the season at the Beach and other places in Newport, marking not only the height of the season, but also the anniversary of the Feast of the Assumption, a day on which the sea waters are supposed by some Roman Catholics to possess extraordinary curative properties. The combination of causes served to bring a large number of strangers to this city, where the salt water bathing can be enjoyed at its best, and the capacity of many of the places that cater to the excursion trade was taxed to the utmost.

Every means of conveyance was pressed into service to bring the crowd to Newport. The boats from Providence were insufficient to accommodate the large number that wanted to come so additional steamers were put on. From Fall River there was a large crowd headed toward Newport, and at times five cars were run in one string, even though others followed at half-hour intervals all day. The Providence road did a good business, running double headers on half hour time during a part of the day.

The people that went to the Beach wanted to go in bathing and they were not willing to leave Newport until they had tested the virtues of the salt water. The accommodations at the bathing pavilions were taxed to their utmost and all the bathing suits were in use. The attendants were kept busy all day and, until a late hour in the evening. The Beach was in much better condition than it has been for some time, neither seaweed nor clams being much in evidence.

Farewell Reception.

Captain and Mrs. Willis C. Metcalf and Miss Metcalf were tendered a farewell reception by Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, Order of the Eastern Star, on Monday evening, a large number of members of the chapter being present. In behalf of the chapter Mr. John P. Sanborn presented them a handsome silver loving cup, suitably inscribed, and Captain Metcalf responded feelingly to the gift. Several games of cards were played and dancing was enjoyed.

Captain Metcalf will not be able to sail for the Philippines as soon as he expected as it was found that there were no accommodations on the transport to which he was originally assigned and his orders have therefore been delayed for a month. Mrs. Henry Metcalf and Miss Ethel Metcalf have gone to Stamford, Conn., to remain until time to start for San Francisco to take the transport.

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Society Sons of the Revolution will be held at the residence of Ex-Mayor Garrettson on Monday evening Aug. 30. That date or rather the 29th which comes on Sunday is the anniversary of the Battle of Rhode Island, which was fought on the 29th day of August, 1778. The Society will be the guests of the Ex-Mayor at a dinner that evening.

Recent Deaths.

Henry W. Cozzens.

Mr. Henry W. Cozzens died very suddenly at his residence on Powel avenue on Thursday, death being attributed to heart disease. Wednesday noon he left his office in the City Hall to go home to lunch and in the afternoon felt so ill that he did not return to the office. During the night he suffered considerably, apparently from indigestion, and in the morning his condition became much worse. Heart failure appeared and he passed away about 9 o'clock. His daughter, Miss Ethel Cozzens, who was away from home on a visit, was notified of her father's illness but was unable to reach home before his death.

Mr. Cozzens had long played an active part in the affairs of Newport. When electrical discoveries were in their earliest infancy he had become interested in their development, and was largely instrumental in bringing to Newport the telephone, the electric bell, and the electric light. He was at the head of the fire department when it was in the critical stage of transition from a volunteer to a paid department and was largely responsible for its excellent equipment and high standing to-day. He had been collector of taxes for a number of years, filling that office at the time of his death.

Henry W. Cozzens was the son of William Cole and Martha Gould Stanton Cozzens and was born in this city on January 14, 1838. He was educated in the public schools and at an early age entered the employ of his father's firm, William C. Cozzens & Co., who were then doing an enormous business, later being taken into partnership. When the firm was discontinued in 1870, following the death of the elder William C. Cozzens, he became interested in the development of electrical work. In 1877 he was in partnership with Henry Bull, Jr., and they were appointed representatives of the Bell Telephone Company, establishing one of the first telephone exchanges in the country. After conducting the business for about ten years they sold out to the Providence Telephone Company. He was instrumental in bringing the electric light to Newport and was a director and general manager of the Newport Electric Company which was afterwards taken over by the Edison Illuminating Company, which in turn passed to the Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company.

Mr. Cozzens' best known work was as head of the Newport Fire Department, where he served for about fifteen years at different times. He successfully changed over the department from the volunteer system to a permanent force, encountering much opposition and successfully overcoming many difficulties. He installed a successful signal system for the department, and also brought about the purchase of new and modern apparatus in place of the antiquated old hand engines which constituted the equipment when he took charge of the office.

In 1901 he was first elected collector of taxes and had been re-elected every year since then, sometimes against opposition and sometimes unanimously.

He had long been interested in politics and had served two terms as member of the State Senate from Newport. He was nominally a Democrat but in casting his vote he was influenced more by the personal qualifications of the candidate than by party policies. He was of a very genial, companionable nature and made many friends, while his aggressiveness in installing improvements in the city in the days when these were regarded as radical innovations made him some enemies. He liked to entertain his friends at his home, and was liberal to the last degree.

Mr. Cozzens is survived by a widow, who was the daughter of the late Joseph Gardner Stevens, two daughters, Mrs. A. O'D. Taylor, Jr., and Miss Ethel Cozzens, and one son, Mr. Henry W. Cozzens, Jr., of New York. He also leaves a sister, Miss Hannah Cozzens and a brother, Mr. James Cozzens.

William C. Dring.

Mr. William C. Dring died at his home on Whitfield court on Tuesday in his 69th year, after having been in poor health for some years. The greater part of his life had been passed as a member of the Newport police force, having been retired on account of age and failing health in 1902. He was first elected a night patrolman in 1871 and in 1873 became a member of the permanent police force. In January, 1886, when the police department was re-organized he was appointed a patrolman by Mayor John Hare Powel and continued to serve until he was retired on a pension by the police commission.

Mr. Dring was well known and highly esteemed throughout the city. He was a man of imposing appearance and had an excellent record as an efficient officer. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Joseph Pearson and Miss Lizzie A. Dring, and one son, Mr. William A. Dring.

Funeral services were held at his late residence on Thursday afternoon and were attended by a large number of relatives and friends, including a detail from the Newport police force.

James E. Wyatt.

Mr. James E. Wyatt, who had been for some time the oldest man in Middletown, died at the residence of his son in this city on Tuesday in his ninety-second year. His health had not been of the best for some time and a few days before his death he fell and broke a collar bone, which hastened the end. Death came peacefully and he suffered no pain.

Mr. Wyatt was one of the best known residents of Middletown and had a wide acquaintance in Newport also. He formerly conducted a prosperous farm in Middletown and also was engaged in business as a mason. He had served for several years as a member of the town council and as a member of the board of tax assessors.

He is survived by a brother who is ninety years of age, and a son, Mr. William F. Wyatt of this city, with whom he made his home.

Lawn Tennis Tournament.

With a list of entries much larger than the ordinary the opening of the National Lawn Tennis Tournament at the Newport Casino was delayed one day this week on account of the weather, the opening taking place on Wednesday instead of on Tuesday. It was annoying to the many players who were ready for their opening sets, to be obliged to kick their heels about the Casino or wander down into the business section of the city, while killing time. Although the match went on the next day, it was merely the preliminary round of the all-comers tournament, the championship match in doubles being postponed until the courts were in more satisfactory condition.

There was not a very large crowd at the opening of the tournament on Wednesday, the weather being threatening and no games of great interest being put on. On Thursday, when the championship doubles were settled, there was an immense gathering who followed the features of the contest with absorbed interest.

The challengers were regarded as promising candidates for the national championship, but they succumbed without a great deal of difficulty to the holders of the title. George J. Janes and M. E. McLoughlin were the western challengers and Harold H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander were the defenders. The opening game of the first set went to the challengers with ease and the spectators immediately began to think that the title was in grave danger, but Hackett and Alexander steadied down and after that the westerners never had a chance. The match was won in three straight sets, 6-4, 6-4, 6-0.

The all-comers tournament in singles has proceeded quietly along the even tenor of its way, without any very exciting matches to stir the pulses of the spectators. Nearly all the crack players have won their sets with ease and are ready for the more exciting matches that will take place next week, when the best players are pitted against each other in the closing rounds of the tournament. There will unquestionably be many interesting contests in the early days of next week, until the final round decides who will be the challenger for the national championship.

William A. Larned, national champion in singles, and William J. Clothier, a former champion, have been selected to compete with a British team at Philadelphia next month to select the challengers for the Davis trophy now held in Australia. Whether a British or an American team will go to the antipodes in search of the cup will be decided by the match in Philadelphia. The doubles contests will be fought out by Hackett and Alexander, who successfully defended their title in this city on Thursday.

The police believe that the person who stole the boats of Mr. Frederic Cunningham on July 27th was an apprentice from the Training Station who has since been arrested and is held by the federal authorities at the station for court martial. After the navy gets through with him the police will take a chance.

The Newport Artillery Company will make a visit to New York during the second week in November. It was at one time proposed to make the trip in time to take part in the Hudson anniversary celebration, but this was afterward abandoned.

Miss Margaret Wardwell of Stamford, Conn., is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Phebe A. Bradford.

Mrs. Francello G. Jillson of Providence has completed her Newport visit.

Middletown.

COURT OF PROBATE. At the regular session of the Court of Probate held on Monday, all the members were present. A large part of the session was occupied in hearing testimony in relation to proving the will of Melville Bull. The instrument which had been presented for probate bore date November 20, 1901, and was witnessed by Albert C. Landers and J. Sisey Brown. In this will William T. Bull was named as Executor. The petitioners for the probate of this will were Henry Bull, Jr., Charles M. Bull and Harriet E. Smythe and they were represented by J. Sisey Brown, as Counsel. The petition asked for the appointment of Charles M. Bull and Thomas G. Brown, as administrators with the will annexed. After the subscribing witnesses had testified to the execution of the will before the Court, John C. Burke with J. D. Mason of New York put in an appearance for the minor son of Dr. William T. Bull, who has the name of his father, and introduced testimony, to show that Melville Bull had executed wills in 1907 and in 1908.

Annie M. Lee who had been nurse to Mr. Bull during his last sickness stated that she signed as a witness to a will made by him in New York last autumn, and drawn by Francis Lawton. She last saw it in March, 1909.

Emma Jester gave testimony that Mr. Bull had given her at one time two wills for safe keeping. One of these was executed in the year 1907. It gave $1000.00 to Charles M. Bull and the residue to Dr. William T. Bull according to her best recollection. Charles M. Bull was named as Executor. These two wills she delivered to Miss Bull the daughter of Charles, on the thirty-first of last May, after an interview with Mrs. Charles Bull in which she stated that Melville Bull was much disturbed in his mind concerning some papers, which he was extremely anxious to obtain.

Miss Bull testified that she received a package of papers from the hands of Miss Jester in Newport, on May 31, and took them home to her mother. She did not know what the papers were. Mrs. Charles M. Bull testified to receiving the package, which was sealed and bore no designating marks. The package was placed in a closet with other belongings of Melville Bull. Could not state what disposition was finally made of the package and denied having requested of Miss Jester the delivery of any wills. Papers not wills were requested. All the occurrences of May 31, were gone into in detail by Judge Burke and no effort was spared to elicit a full account thereof from Miss Jester, Mrs. Bull and her daughter. Mr. Brown, for petitioners, objected to the admission of the testimony as irrelevant to the case before the Court, and without bearing on the instrument in writing offered for probate by him. On the contrary Judge Burke claimed that having proved the delivery of the two later wills at the residence of Charles M. Bull and knowing the weakened condition of Melville Bull during his stay there, his client was entitled to know what had become of these wills. It was apparent from the testimony of Miss Jester that they were more favorable to the family of William T. Bull than the one before the Court, made nearly eight years ago. No other will being produced and the proof of the will of November 20, 1901, being satisfactory to the Court, it was allowed and passed for record. Charles M. Bull and Thomas G. Brown were appointed administrators with will annexed and required to give bond in the sum of $60,000.00 with Henry Bull, Jr., J. Sisey Brown and Harriet E. Smythe as Sureties. For appraisers Packer Brannan, Lewis Brown and Clarence H. Wrightington were appointed.

Estate of Sarah D. Chase. Notice being waived and all parties interested, joining in a communication to the Court, to proceed without notice, on the petition of Deborah C. Carr and others, Albert L. Chase was appointed Administrator. Bond was fixed at $800.00 and George B. Coggeshall accepted as Surety. Joshua Coggeshall, John L. Simmons and A. Howard Bailey were appointed appraisers.

IN TOWN COUNCIL. William R. Hunter was appointed a Committee to secure some competent person to supervise the stoning of 1000 feet of Paradise avenue.

A communication was received from the Boston Post, requesting the Council to act as Trustee of a gold headed ebony cane, to be presented to the oldest citizen of Middletown. Mr. James E. Wyatt was believed to be the oldest citizen of the town and the Town Clerk was directed to convey the cane to him. Mr. Wyatt died on Tuesday of this week in his ninety-second year. His brother Benjamin is probably now the oldest citizen, being in his ninetieth year and is entitled to receive the cane.

The Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company was granted permission to string and maintain wires across Wyatt Road in order to furnish electric light at the Methodist Church.

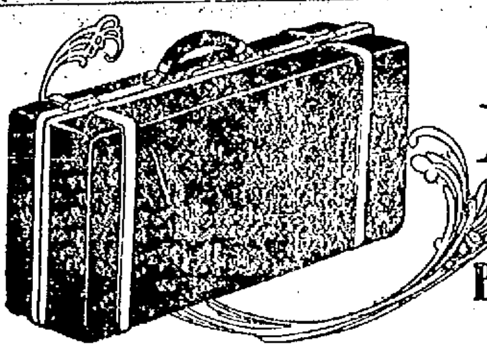
Barny Lees of Newport was granted a license to deal in and gather junk.

Bids for the construction of three naval hospitals, including the one on the old Maitland estate in this city, will be opened on September 18, and it is expected that the work will be begun soon after the contract is awarded. The other two hospitals for which bids have been asked are at Portsmouth, N. H., and Chelsea, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Patterson have been spending a few days in Newport as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James McLeish. Mr. Patterson was formerly chemist at the Torpedo Station and is now chief chemist at the government proving grounds at Indian Head.

Miss Edna Warfield of Woonsocket is the guest of Postmaster and Mrs. A. C. Landers on Rhode Island avenue.

Miss Martha Landers has returned from an extended visit to Erie, Pa.



The BLACK BAG

By Louis Joseph Vance

Copyright, 1908, by the Bobbs-Merrill Co.

CHAPTER XI.

"MRS. HALLAM!" cried Kirkwood beneath his breath.

The woman ignored his existence. Moving swiftly forward, she dropped on both knees by the side of the boy and caught up one of his hands, clasping it passionately in her own.

"Fred!" she cried, a curious break in her tone. "My little Freddie! Oh, what has happened, dearie?"

"Oh, hello, mamma!" grunted that young man, submitting listlessly to her caresses and betraying no overwhelming surprise at her appearance there. Indeed, he seemed more concerned as to what Kirkwood, an older man, would be thinking to see him so endeared and fondled than moved by any other emotion. Kirkwood could see his shamefaced, sidelong glances and despised him properly for them.

But without attending to his response Mrs. Hallam rattled on in the uneven accents of excitement. "I waited until I couldn't wait any longer, Freddie, dear. I had to know, had to come. Eccles came home about 9 and said that you had told him to wait outside, that some one had followed you in here and that a bobby had told him to move on. I didn't know what"—

"What's o'clock now?" her son interrupted.

"It's about 3, I think. Have you hurt yourself, dear? Oh, why didn't you come home? You must have known I was dying of anxiety!"

"Oh, I say! Can't you see I'm hurt? Had a nasty fall and must 've been asleep ever since."

"My precious one! How"—

"Can't say, hardly. I say, don't paw a chap so, mamma. I brought Eccles along and told him to wait, because—well, because I didn't feel so much like shuttin' myself up in this beastly old tomb. So I left the door ajar and told

"Have you hurt yourself, dear?"

him not to let anybody come in. Then I came upstairs. There must 've been somebody already in the house. I know I thought there was. It made me feel creepy rather. At any rate, I heard voices down below, and the door banged, and somebody began hammerin' like fun on the knocker."

The boy paused, rolling an embarrassed eye up at the stranger.

"Yes, yes, dear!" Mrs. Hallam urged him on.

"Why, I—I made up my mind to cut my stick—let whoever it was pass me on the stairs, you know. But he followed me and struck me, and then I jumped at him, and we both fell down the whole flight. And that's all. Besides, my head's achin' like everything."

"But this man"—

Mrs. Hallam looked up at Kirkwood, who bowed silently, struggling to hide both his amusement and perplexity.

"You, Mr. Kirkwood!"

Again he bowed, grinning awry.

She rose suddenly. "You will be good enough to explain your presence here," she informed him, with dangerous serenity.

"To be frank with you"—

"I advise that course, Mr. Kirkwood."

"Thanks, awf'ly. I came here half an hour ago looking for a lost purse, full—well, not quite full of sovereigns. It was my purse, by the way."

Suspicion glinted like foxfire in the cold green eyes beneath her puckered brows. "I do not understand," she said slowly and in level tones.

"I didn't expect you to," returned Kirkwood. "No more do I. But, anyway, it must be clear to you that I've done my best for this gentleman here." He paused, with an interrogative lift of his eyebrows.

"'This gentleman' is my son, Frederick Hallam. But you will explain"—

"Pardon me, Mrs. Hallam; I shall explain nothing at present. Permit me to point out that your position here—like mine—is, to say the least, anomalous." The random stroke told, as he could tell by the instant contraction of her eyes of a cat. "It would be best to defer explanations till a more convenient time, don't you think? Then, if you like, we can chant confidences in an antiphonal chorus. Just now your—er—son is not enjoying himself apparently, and the attention of the police had best not be called to this house too often in one night."

His levity seemed to displease and perturb the woman. She turned from him, with an impatient movement of her shoulders.

"Freddie, dear, do you feel able to walk?"

"Eh? Oh, I dare say—I don't know. Wonder would your friend—ah—Mr. Kirkwood, lend me an arm?"

"Charmed," Kirkwood declared suavely, "if you'll take the candle, Mrs. Hallam."

"One moment," she interposed in confusion. "I won't keep you waiting." And, passing, with an averted face, she ran quickly upstairs to the second floor, taking the light with her. Its glow faded from the walls above, and Kirkwood surmised that she had entered the front bedchamber. For some moments he could hear her moving about. Once something scraped and bumped on the floor, as if a heavy bit of furniture had been moved. Again there was a resounding thud that defied speculation, and this was presently followed by a dull clang of metal.

Eventually—it was not really long—there came the quick rush of Mrs. Hallam's feet along the upper hall, and the woman reappeared, one hand holding her skirts clear of her pretty feet as she descended in a rush that caused the candle's flame to flicker perilously.

Halfway down "Mr. Kirkwood!" she called tempestuously.

"Didn't you find it?" he countered blandly.

She stopped jerkily at the bottom, and after a moment of confusion "Find what, sir?" she asked.

"What you sought, Mrs. Hallam."

Smiling, he bore unflinching the prolonged inspection of her eyes, at once somber with doubt of him and flashing with indignation because of his impudence.

"You knew I wouldn't find it, then, didn't you?"

"I may have suspected you wouldn't."

Now he was sure that she had been searching for the gladstone bag. That evidently was the bone of contention. Calendar had sent his daughter for it, Mrs. Hallam her son. Dorothy had been successful. But, on the other hand, Calendar and Mrs. Hallam were unquestionably allies. Why, then——

"Where is it, Mr. Kirkwood?"

"Madam, have you the right to know?"

Through another lengthening pause while they faced each other he marked again the curious contraction of her underlip.

"I have the right," she declared steadily. "Where is it?"

"How can I be sure?"

"Then you don't know!"

"Indeed," he interrupted, "I would be glad to feel that I ought to tell you what I know."

"What you know!"

The exclamation, low spoken, more an echo of her thoughts than intended for Kirkwood, was accompanied by a little shake of the woman's head, mute evidence to the fact that she was bewildered by his finesse. And this delighted the young man beyond measure, making him feel himself master of a difficult situation.

The woman would have led again, but young Hallam cut in none too courteously:

"I say, mamma, it's no good standin' here palaverin' like a lot of flats. Besides, I'm awf'ly knocked up. Let's get home and have it out there."

Instantly his mother softened. "My poor boy! Of course we'll go."

As they passed out Kirkwood shut the door, and at the same moment the little party was brought up standing by a gruff and authoritative summons:

"Just a minute, please, you there!"

"Aha!" said Kirkwood to himself. "I thought so. And he halted in unfeigned respect for the burly and impressive figure, garbed in blue and brass, barring the way to the carriage.

Mrs. Hallam showed less deference for the obstructionist. The assumed hauteur and impatience of her pose were artfully reflected in her voice as she rounded upon the bobby with an indignant demand. "What is the meaning of this, officer?"

"Precisely what I wants to know, ma'am," retorted the man, unyielding beneath his respectful attitude. "I'm obliged to ask you to tell me what you were doing in that 'ouse. And what's the matter with this 'ere gentleman?" he added, with a dubious stare at young Hallam's bandaged head and rumpled clothing.

"Perhaps you don't understand," admitted Mrs. Hallam sweetly. "Of course—I see—it's perfectly natural. The house has been shut up for some time and"—

"Thank you, ma'am, that's just it. There was something wrong going on early in the evening, and I was told to keep an eye on the premises. It's duty, ma'am. I've got my report to make."

"The house," said Mrs. Hallam, with the long suffering patience of one elucidating a perfectly plain proposition to a being of a lower order of intelligence, "is the property of my son, Arthur Frederick Burgoyne Hallam of Cornwall. This is"—

"Beg pardon, ma'am, but I was told Colonel George Burgoyne of Cornwall"—

"Colonel Burgoyne died some time ago. My son is his heir. This is my son. He came to the house this evening to get some property he desired and, it seems, tripped on the stairs and fell unconscious. I became worried about him and drove over, accompanied by my friend Mr. Kirkwood."

The policeman looked his troubled state of mind and wagged a doubtful head over the case. There was his duty, and there was, opposed to it, the fact that all three were garbed in the livery of the well to do.

At length, turning to the driver, he demanded, received and noted in his memorandum book the license number of the equipage.

"It's a very unusual case, ma'am," he apologized. "I 'opes you won't 'old it against me. I'm only trying to do my duty"—

"And safeguard our property. You are perfectly justified, officer."

"Thank you, ma'am. And would you mind giving me your cards, please, all of you?"

"Certainly not." Without hesitation the woman took a little hand bag from the seat of the carriage and produced a card. Her son likewise found his case and handed the officer an oblong slip.

"I've no cards with me," the American told the policeman. "My name, however, is Philip Kirkwood, and I'm staying at the Pless."

"Very good, sir; thank you." The man pencilled the information in his little book. "Thank you, ma'am, and Mr. Hallam, sir. Sorry to have detained you. Good morning."

Kirkwood helped young Hallam into the carriage, gave Mrs. Hallam his hand and followed her. The man Eccles shut the door, mounting the box beside the driver. Immediately they were in motion.

CHAPTER XII.

THE American got a final glimpse of the bobby, standing in front of No. 9 Frognall street and watching them with an air of profound uncertainty. He had Kirkwood's sympathy therein, but he had little time to feel with him, for Mrs. Hallam turned upon him very suddenly.

"Mr. Kirkwood, will you be good enough to tell me who and what you are?"

The young man smiled his homely, candid smile. "I'll be only too glad, Mrs. Hallam, when I feel sure you'll do as much for yourself."

She gave him no answer. It was as if she were choosing words. Kirkwood braced himself to meet the storm, but none ensued. There was rather a lull, which strung itself out indefinitely to the monotonous music of hoofs and rubber tires.

The carriage stopped before a house with lighted windows. Eccles jumped down from the box and scurried to open the front door.

They were returned to Craven street! "One more lap round the track!" mused Kirkwood. "Wonder will the next take me back to Bermondsey Old Stairs."

At Mrs. Hallam's direction, Eccles ushered him into the smoking room, on the ground floor in the rear of the dwelling, there to wait while she helped her son upstairs and to bed. He sighed with pleasure at first glimpse of its luxurious but informal comforts and threw himself carelessly into a heavily padded lounging chair, dropping one knee over the other and lighting the last of his expensive cigars with a sensation of undiluted gratitude, as one coming to rest in the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. He was very sleepy.

Through the halls, on the stairs, there were hurryings and scurryings of feet and skirts, confused with murmuring voices. Presently, in an adjoining room, Philip Kirkwood heard a maidservant wrestling hopefully with that most exasperating of modern time saving devices, the telephone as countenanced by our English cousins. Her patience and determination won his approval, but availed nothing for her purpose. In the outcome the telephone triumphed, and the maid gave up the unequal contest.

Later a butler entered the room, a short and sturdy fellow, extremely ill at ease. Drawing a small taboret to the side of Kirkwood's chair, he placed thereon a tray, deferentially imparting the information that "Mrs. 'Allam 'as thought 'ow as Mr. Kirkwood might care for a bit of supper."

"Please thank Mrs. Hallam for me." Kirkwood's gratified eyes ranged the laden tray. There were sandwiches, biscuit, cheese and a pot of black coffee, with sugar and cream. "It was very kindly thought of," he added.

"Very good, sir; thank you, sir."

The man turned to go, shuffling soundlessly. Kirkwood was suddenly impressed with his evasiveness. Ever since he had entered the room his countenance had seemed turned from the guest.

"Eccles!" he called sharply at a venture.

The butler halted, thunderstruck. "Ye-es, s-sir!"

"Turn round, Eccles. I want a look at you."

Eccles faced him unwillingly with a stolid front, but shifty eyes. Kirkwood glanced him up and down, grinning.

"Thank you, Eccles. I'll remember you now. You'll remember me, too, won't you? You're a bad actor, aren't you, Eccles?"

"Yes, sir; thank you, sir," mumbled the man unhappily and took instant advantage of the implied permission to go.

Intensely diverted by the recollection of Eccles' abortive attempt to stop him at the door of No. 9 and wondering, now that he came to think of it, why precisely young Hallam had deemed it necessary to travel with a bodyguard and adopt such furtive methods to enter into as well as to obtain what was asserted to be his own property, Kirkwood turned active attention to the lunch.

Thoughtfully he poured himself a cup of coffee, swallowing it hot and black as it came from the silver pot, then munched the sandwiches.

It was kindly thought of, this early morning repast. Mrs. Hallam seemed more and more a remarkable woman with each phase of her character that she chose to disclose. At odds with him, she yet took time to think of his creature needs. Women, he propounded gravely, are queer. There's no telling anything about them.

One of the most unreadable specimens of the sex on which he pronounced this highly original dictum entered the room just then, and he found himself at once out of his chair and his dream, bowing.

"Mrs. Hallam."

The woman nodded and smiled graciously. "Eccles has attended to your needs, I hope? Please don't stop smoking." She sank into an armchair on the other side of the hearth and, probably by accident, out of the radius of illumination from the lamp, sitting sidewise, one knee above the other, her white arms immaculate against the somber background of crimson.

She was very handsome, indeed, just then, though a keener light might have proved less flattering.

"Now, Mr. Kirkwood?" she opened briskly, with a second intimate and friendly nod, and paused, her pose receptive.

Kirkwood sat down again, smiling good natured appreciation of her unprejudiced attitude.

"Your son, Mrs. Hallam"—

"Oh, Freddie's doing well enough. Freddie," she explained, "has a delicate constitution and has seen little of the world. Such melodrama as tonight's is apt to shock him severely. We must make allowances, Mr. Kirkwood. I think," she said deliberately, "that it is time we came to an understanding."

Kirkwood agreed—"Yes," affably.

"I purpose being perfectly straightforward. To begin with, I don't place you, Mr. Kirkwood. You are an unknown quantity, a new factor. Won't you please tell me what you are and—are you a friend of Mr. Calendar's?"

"I think I may lay claim to that honor, though"—to Kirkwood's way of seeing things some little frankness on his own part would be essential if they were to get on—"I hardly know him, Mrs. Hallam. I had the pleasure of meeting him only this afternoon."

She knitted her brows over this statement.

"That, I assure you, is the truth," he laughed.

"But I really don't understand."

"Nor I, Mrs. Hallam. Calendar aside, I am Philip Kirkwood, American, resident abroad for some years, a native of San Francisco, of a certain age, unmarried, by profession a poor painter."

"And?"

"Beyond that? I presume I must tell you, though I confess I'm in doubt." He hesitated, weighing candor in the balance with discretion.

"But who are you for? Are you in George Calendar's pay?"

"Heaven forfend!" piously. "My sole interest at the present moment is to unravel a most entrancing mystery."

"Entitled 'Dorothy Calendar,' of course. You've known her long?"

"Eight hours, I believe," he admitted gravely—"less than that, in fact."

"Miss Calendar's interests will not suffer through anything you may tell me."

"Whether they will or no, I see I must swing a looser tongue or you'll be showing me the door."

The woman shook her head, amused. "Not until," she told him significantly.

"Very well, then." And he launched into an abridged narrative of the night's events as he understood them, touching lightly on his own circumstances, the real poverty which had brought him back to Craven street by way of Frognall. "And there you have it all, Mrs. Hallam."

"It is so like Calendar," she exclaimed, "so like him that one sees how foolish it was to trust—no, not to trust, but to believe—that he could ever be thrown off the scent once he got nose to ground. So if we suffer, my son and I, I shall have only myself to thank!"

Kirkwood waited in patient attention till she chose to continue. When she did, "Now for my side of the case!" cried Mrs. Hallam and, rising began to pace the room, her slender and rounded figure swaying gracefully the while she talked.

"George Calendar is a scoundrel," she said, "a swindler, gambler—what I believe you Americans call a confidence man. He is also my late husband's first cousin. Some years since he found it convenient to leave England, likewise his wife and daughter. Mrs. Calender—a countrywoman of yours, by the bye—died shortly afterward. Dorothy, by the merest accident, obtained a situation as private secretary in the household of the late Colonel Burgoyne of The Cliffs, Cornwall. You follow me?"

"Yes, perfectly."

"Colonel Burgoyne died, leaving his estates to my son, some time ago. Shortly afterward Dorothy Calendar disappeared. We know now that her father took her away, but then the disappearance seemed inexplicable, especially since with her vanished a great deal of valuable information. She alone knew of the location of certain of the old colonel's personal effects.

"He was an eccentric. One of his peculiarities involved the secreting of valuables in odd places. He had no faith in banks. Among these valuables were the Burgoyne family jewels—quite a treasure, believe me, Mr. Kirkwood. We found no note of them among the colonel's papers and without Dorothy were powerless to pursue a search for them. We advertised and employed detectives, with no result. It seems that father and daughter were at Monte Carlo at the time."

"Beautifully circumstantial, my dear lady," commented Kirkwood to his inner consciousness. Outwardly he maintained consistently a pose of impassive gullibility.

"This afternoon for the first time we received news of the Calendars. Calendar himself called upon me to beg a loan. I explained our difficulty, and

"Scotland Yard," he told her bluntly.

he promised that Dorothy should send us the information by the morning's post. When I insisted he agreed to bring it himself after dinner this evening. I make it quite clear?" she interrupted, a little anxious.

"Quite clear, I assure you," he assented encouragingly.

"Strangely enough, he had not been gone ten minutes when my son came in from a conference with our solicitors, informing me that at last a memorandum had turned up, indicating that the heirlooms would be found in a safe secreted behind a dresser in Colonel Burgoyne's bedroom."

"At No. 9 Frognall street."

"Yes. I proposed going there at once, but it was late, and we were dining at the Pless with an acquaintance, a Mr. Mulready, whom I now recall as a former intimate of George Calendar. To our surprise, we saw Calendar and his daughter at a table not far from ours. Mr. Mulready betrayed some agitation at the sight of Calendar and told me that Scotland Yard had a man out with a warrant for Calendar's arrest on old charges. For old sake's sake Mr. Mulready begged me to give Calendar a word of warning. I did so—foolishly, it seems. Calendar was at that moment planning to rob us, Mulready aiding and abetting him."

The woman paused before Kirkwood, looking down upon him. "And so," she concluded, "we have been tricked and swindled. I can scarcely believe it of Dorothy Calendar."

"I, for one, don't believe it." Kirkwood spoke quickly, rising. "Whatever the culpability of Calendar and Mulready, Dorothy was only their hoodwinked tool."

"But, Mr. Kirkwood, she must have known the jewels were not hers."

"Yes," he assented passively, but wholly unconvinced.

"And what," she demanded, with a gesture of exasperation—"what would you advise?"

"Scotland Yard," he told her bluntly.

"But it's a family secret. It must not appear in the papers. Don't you understand? George Calendar is my husband's cousin!"

"I can think of nothing else unless you pursue them in person."

"But whither?"

"That remains to be discovered. I can tell you nothing more than I have. May I thank you for your hospitality, express my regrets that I should unwittingly have been made the agent of this disaster and wish you good night, or, rather, good morning, Mrs. Hallam?"

For a moment she held him under a calculating glance, which he withstood with graceless fortitude. Then, realizing that he was determined not by any means to be won to her cause, she gave him her hand, with a commonplace wish that he might find his affairs in better order than seemed probable, and rang for Eccles.

The butler showed him out.

"Well," appreciated Mr. Kirkwood, with gusto, "she's got Ananias and Sapphira talked to a standstill, all right!" He ruminated over this for a moment. "Calendar can lie some, too, but hardly with her picturesque touch. Uncommon ingenious, I call it. All the same, there were only about a dozen bits of tiling that didn't fit into her mosaic a little bit. I think they're all tarred with the same stick—all but the girl. And there's something afoot a long sight more devilish and crafty than that shilling shocker of madam's. Dorothy Calendar's got about as much active part in it as I have. I'm only from California, but they've got to show me before I'll believe a word against her. Those infernal scoundrels! Somebody's got to be on the girl's side, and I seem to have drawn the lucky straw. Good heavens! Is it possible for a grown man to fall heels over head in love in two short hours? I don't believe it. It's just interest—nothing more. And I'll have to have a change of clothes before I can do anything further."

He struck across town as directly as might be for St. Pancras station. It would undoubtedly be a long walk, but cabs were prohibited by his straitened means, and the buses were all abed and wouldn't be astir for hours.

He strode along rapidly, finding his way more through intuition than by observation or familiarity with London's geography—indeed, was scarce aware of his surroundings, for his brain was big with fine imagery, rapt in a glowing dream of knight errantry and chivalric deeds.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The only conclusive evidence of a man's sincerity is that he give himself for a principle.—Lowell.

Rum and Quinine Hair Tonic.

Stimulates the scalp, removes dandruff, gives a rich lustre.

WRIGHT & HAY,
PHARMACISTS,
22 Washington Square, Newport, R. I.

Charles M. Cole,
PHARMACIST,
302 THAMES STREET.
Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.

J. D. JOHNSTON,
Architect and Builder,
Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.
Shop 63 Mill St. Office 70 Pelham St
P. O. Box 161. Residence 100 Church St
3-14

ARCTIC ICE CO.
WHOLESALE
AND
Retail Dealers.
This company is prepared to furnish ice of the best quality and in quantities at prices as low as can be purchased in the city.
Telephone connection.
Office, Commercial Wharf.
4-27 JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

GET YOUR
ICE CREAM
—AT—
Koschny's,
230 & 232 THAMES STREET,
or at his
Branch Store, 16 Broadway
Cake, Ice Cream
CONFECTIONERY.
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS and FRESH EVERY DAY.

NEWPORT
Transfer Express Co
TRUCKERS
—AND—
General Forwarders
Heavy Trucking a Specialty.
Estimates Given on any Kind of Carting.
Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours
PRINCIPAL OFFICE 30 Bellevue Avenue
BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames Street and New York Freight Depot
Telephone 71-2.

YOU CAN PATENT
anything you invent or improve; also get CAVEAT, TRADE-MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN PROTECTION. Send model, sketch, or photo. for free examination and advice.
BOOK ON PATENTS FREE. No Atty's fee before patent.
Write to C. A. SNOW & CO.
Patent Lawyers. WASHINGTON, D.C.

MICHAEL F. MURPHY,
Contractor
—AND—
BUILDER
OF MASON WORK,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Filling, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing attended to.
Orders left at
Calendar Avenue.

DON'T BE FOOLED INTO DOING SOMETHING ELSE.

"After what I have taken and done it is no wonder I am glad of an opportunity to recommend what cured me to my friends.

I suffered intense agony from gravel for nearly fifteen years.

For five and six weeks at a time I could not work, the pain was so great. My kidneys and bladder were in horrible shape. My back ached so I could not sleep. I had no appetite at all.

I tried about every doctor in Syracuse but they failed to help me.

I used nearly all the advertised medicines without any benefit.

This was my discouraging condition when I began the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I used only four bottles and I consider myself cured. I have no backache at all, no pain in passing urine, my appetite is splendid.

It helped me from the start and I gained twenty pounds in weight."

FRED HOFFMAN,
1811 Lodi St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is a vegetable help to the stomach and bowels. It overcomes and permanently cures dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness and rheumatism. It is absolutely harmless and purely vegetable. It contains no narcotics or minerals in any form, no dangerous stimulants, no mercury or poisons, and is the only kidney medicine that does not constipate.

Druggists sell it in New 50 Cent Size and the regular $1.00 size bottles.

Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail.
Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Salt Rheum Cream cures Old Sores, Skin and Scrofulous Diseases. 25c.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR NEW YORK

—THE—

SOUTH & WEST

Palatial Steamers

COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA

In commission.

Orchestra and Wireless Telegraphy on board.

FROM NEWPORT—Leave week days 6.15 p.m. Sundays at 10.00 p. m. Due New York 7.00 a. m.

FROM NEW YORK—Leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays 5.30 p. m., due at Newport 2.30 a. m., leave Newport 3.45 a. m., due Fall River, 8.00 a. m.

Tickets and staterooms at New York & Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent.

THE NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport, R. I.
F. C. COLEY, A. G. P. A., New York.

Block Island—Stonington

AND

PROVIDENCE

POPULAR STEAMER NEW SHOREHAM.

WEEK DAYS leave Long Wharf, Newport, 10.55 a. m. Due Block Island 12.50 p. m., Stonington, 2.40 p. m. Returning, leaves Stonington 2.50 p. m., Block Island, 4.40 p. m. Due Newport 6.45 p. m., Providence 8.30 p. m. Sundays leave Newport 11.10 a. m. Due Block Island 1.40 p. m. Returning leave Block Island, 3.30 p. m. Due Newport 5.15 p. m., Providence 7.15 p. m.

No service to Stonington on SUNDAYS.

C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport.
THE NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO.

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

Newport & Fall River Time Table.

Leave City Hall, Newport, for City Hall, Fall River, via Middletown Portsmouth and Tiverton, 6.00, a. m., then every thirty minutes until 10.00 p. m., then 11.15 p. m.

Returning, leave City Hall, Fall River, for City Hall, Newport, 6.20 a. m., then every thirty minutes until 11.20 p. m.

Sundays, 8.50 a. m., then same as week days.

Returning, 9.50 a. m., the same as week days.

NEWPORT CITY CARS

Leave One Mile Corner for Morton Park 6.00, 6.15, 6.30 a. m., and 10.30, 10.45 and 11.00 p. m. Sundays 6.30 a. m., then same as week days.

Leave Morton Park, for Mile Corner 6.22 6.37 a. m. and 10.52, 11.07 and 11.22 p. m. Sundays 10.52, 1.07 and 11.22 p. m.

Leave One Mile Corner for Beach 6.20 a. m. and every 15 minutes to and including 10.50 p. m. Sundays same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for Beach, 6.15 a. m., then every fifteen minutes until and including 10.30 p. m. Sundays same as week days.

Leave Beach, for One Mile Corner 7.00 a. m., and every 15 minutes and including 10.45 p. m. Sundays same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for One Mile Corner 6.30, 6.45 and 7.15 a. m., and every 15 minutes to and including 11.30 p. m. Sundays 7.15 a. m., and then same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for Morton Park 6.15 a. m., and every fifteen minutes to and including 11.15 p. m. Sundays 8.45 a. m. and then same as week days.

Leave Morton Park for Franklin Street 6.22 a. m. and every 15 minutes to and including 11.22 p. m. Sundays 8.52 a. m., and then same as week days.

Subject to change without notice.

GEORGE F. SEIBEL,
General Superintendent.

C. L. BISBEE,
Division Superintendent.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

Time Table in Effect June 6, 1909.

Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston week days, 5.55, 6.47, x8.10, 9.02, 11.02 a. m., 1.02, 3.02, 5.13, 9.13 p. m. Sundays—Leave Newport 7.00, 8.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 6.13, 8.13 p. m.

Middletown and Portsmouth—5.55, 6.47, 8.02, 11.02 a. m., 1.02, 3.02, 5.13, 9.13 p. m.

Tiverton—5.55, 6.47, x8.10, 9.02, 11.02 a. m., 1.02, 3.02, 5.13, 9.13 p. m.

Middleboro—5.55, 11.02 a. m., 3.02 p. m.

Hyannis—5.55, 11.02 a. m., 3.02 p. m.

Provincetown—5.55, a11.02 a. m.

Plymouth—5.55, 11.02 a. m., 3.02 p. m.

New Bedford—5.55, 6.47, 8.10, 11.02 a. m., 3.02, 5.13 p. m.

Providence (via Fall River)—5.55, 6.47, 8.10, 9.02, 11.02 a. m., 1.02, 3.02, 5.13, 9.13 p. m.

xExpress.
aFridays and Saturdays.

W. G. BIERD, Gen'l Sup't. A. B. SMITH, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb 25. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,

184 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

ALL NIGHT BAKERIES.

Where New Yorkers Can Have Wants Supplied at Any Hour.

Among the many places of business of one and another sort that in a great city are kept open all night are bakeries.

The bakery is a peculiarly domestic business establishment, supplying mostly home wants, and as most people work days and sleep nights it might be supposed that there would be no occasion to keep bakeries open nights, but here, where with the city's manifold industries there must be a large number of people working at all times to keep things going, there are bakeries that do keep open and find trade at all hours.

Some of these all night bakeries have lunch room attachments, where people stop in to eat going to or from work, while others do a bakery business only. At either customers come in at all hours of the night to buy things to carry away, just as people do at any hour of the day, for the people who go to work at midnight or at 1, 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning want bread and bakery stuff before they go, just the same as do those who begin their labors at 7, 8 or 9, and there is likely to be in their neighborhood an all night open bakery where they can regularly supply their wants.

From 2 to 5 a. m. are the hours that mark low ebb in the all night bakery trade, but customers are dropping in all night long.—New York Sun.

ANCIENT GUNS.

Remarkable Weapons That Were Used by the Turks and Chinese.

At the siege of Rhodes the Turks constructed mortars by hollowing out cavities in the solid rock at the proper angle, and in the arsenal at Malta is a trophy of the long and glorious defense of Valetta in a Turkish gun, about a six pounder, composed of a copper tube coiled over with strong rope and "jacketed" with rawhide. In the same collection are some antique "quick firers," breechloaders, with small bores and immensely long barrels, like punt guns. The Malay pirates put great trust in the long brass swivel guns called "lela," and in Borneo these lelas were used as a kind of currency, large sums being estimated in guns.

The Chinese cast excellent bronze guns (there is a fine specimen of them in Devonport dockyard), but so little did they understand gunnery that in the so called "opium war" the forts of the Bocca Tigris, defending the Canton river, had the guns built immovably into the walls. The Sikh gunners opposed to England in the two Punjab wars, though they loaded with amazing recklessness, shoveling in the powder from open boxes, stuck to their guns to the last. The blood of the first man killed was smeared on the gun, and the whole detachment died beside it sooner than retreat.—Chambers' Journal.

Too Much of a Tonic.

When Mr. Chinchin returned home from Chinchin & Chinchin's the other day he found his wife lying worn out upon the sofa.

"Nothing wrong, I hope!" he exclaimed.

"I'm afraid I shall have to stop that tonic the doctor prescribed for Tommy," Mrs. Chinchin faintly murmured.

"Why? Isn't he any better?" asked Chinchin.

"Oh, yes, but I think the tonic must be too invigorating. Why, he has slid down the banisters six times this morning, broken the hall lamp, two vases, a water jug and a looking glass, tied a tin can to the cat's tail and scribbled his name on the drawing room paper. Of course it's very gratifying, but I don't feel I could stand much more, so I think I—I'll stop the tonic."

Bats Inside Bamboo.

The cutting down of a clump of bamboos in the royal botanical gardens, Singapore, shows that the hollows in the stems of these plants may afford a dwelling place for bats. On the splitting of a joint three bats flew out, and it was perceived that others were within. Care was taken to prevent further escape, and later examination of the joint revealed the presence of twenty-three bats in the hollow. Four of these were adult females and nineteen young ones. Other bamboo joints were also found to contain a number of bats. The species is known as Vesperugo pachypus.—London Scraps.

The Proper Question.

The man with the glassy eye and preternaturally solemn demeanor put down a sovereign at the booking office at Charing Cross and demanded a ticket. "What station?" snapped the booking clerk. The would be traveler steadied himself. "What stations have you?" he asked, with quiet dignity.—London Globe.

Calling Names.

The late Peleg W. Chandler, who was hard of hearing, was one of the most effective of war time speakers. Every occasion illustrated his eloquence and demonstrated the quickness of his repartee. At one meeting he was frequently interrupted by a blackguard at the rear of the hall, who kept shouting, "Why don't you go yourself?" For a time Mr. Chandler's deafness prevented him from catching the exact nature of the interruption, of which he had been for some time conscious. At last Mr. Chandler caught the words of the disturber. Then, in the mildest accents, which emphasized the force of the words, he said, "Young man, if my ears were as good as yours and as long as yours I shouldn't be here tonight!"—Argonaut.

Evolution of the Modern Play.

With the decay of dialogue in importance less attention has been paid to delivering it so exquisitely as to give value to it for its own sake. And so by degrees we came to the modern play, in which everything is sacrificed to vraisemblance, soliloquies are tabooed, and people talk as they do in real life—naturally and entirely to the point.—Era.

MOUNTAIN OF BORAX.

A Deposit of Great Value In Heart of Death Valley.

With the exception of the Grand canyon there is probably no more famous locality in the west than Death valley, known as the "vale below the sea," and, although there are a number of Mount Blancos in the Great American desert, the Mount Blanco of Death valley is the greatest of its name.

It rises like an enormous white breast against the terra cotta ridge of Funeral range, close to Furnace Creek canyon, a great rent that cleaves the east rampart of Death valley. Around it is rolling waste of bald yellow hills, none of which is a mere knoll, and it towers a good 1,000 feet above them. The lowland of Death valley, sinking for several miles westward, is probably 2,500 feet lower.

No one ledge or series of ledges anywhere in the world contains the immense amount of borate quartz shown in the surface of this mountain of colemanite. It is a body of ore measuring 1,000 feet in width and 5,000 feet in length, pitching into the mountain range at a thirty-three degree angle. It is a borax quarry whose limitations cannot be even roughly conjectured, but it must exceed by thousands of tons any known borate deposit.—Detroit News.

VERSAILLES.

The Old Royal Palace Is Now an Art Gallery and Museum.

Versailles is about twelve miles from Paris, but all the intervening country is built up, and it seems almost as if a distant part of the city.

Here was one of the great royal palaces much frequented by the kings and especially by Louis XIV, and all those who came after him. Its gardens and forests are beautiful, and the old palace is now kept as an art gallery and museum and filled with pictures and statues, much of the old furniture formerly used by the royal occupants remaining as when they used it. Some of the most dramatic events of the revolution occurred here. The entire property belongs to and is cared for by the government of France and is open to the public without fees.

Twenty-five miles north of Paris is Chantilly, the ancestral home of the Prince de Conde, the great Conde, which in olden times vied with the royal palaces in the grandeur of its entertainments and the distinguished character of its guests.

The last owner of the property, the Duc d'Aumale, willed this fine estate to France, so that its palace, with its magnificent art treasures, and the great forest are now for the enjoyment of all.—Paris Letter to Denver Post.

How the Burmese Made Fire.

One day a Burmese messenger brought me a note. While he was waiting for the reply I observed an object something like a boy's popgun suspended around his waist. On asking what it was he showed me that it was an implement for producing fire. It was a rude example of a scientific instrument employed by lecturers at home to illustrate the production of heat by suddenly compressed air. A piston fitted into the tube. The former was hollowed at the lower end and smeared with wax to receive a piece of cotton or tinder, which when pressed into it adhered. The tube was closed at one end. Placing the piston at the top of the tube, with a smart blow he struck it down and immediately withdrew it with the tinder on fire, the sudden compression of the air having ignited it. I was so much struck with the scientific ingenuity of this rude implement that I procured it from the Burman and sent it to the Asiatic society of Bengal, with a short description of its uses.—"Recollections of My Life," by Surgeon General Sir John Fayer.

Troubles Due to Legacy.

We have never known any good to come of a legacy. Henry got $500 in the mail one day, and his troubles began on the spot. He bought a horse. The horse kicked one of the children and ran away, breaking up an eighty dollar buggy. Henry sold the animal for half what he had paid for it and bought him an amber stemmed pipe and a gasoline route with the remains of his fortune. The first day out he bit the stem of his pipe in two, the falling sparks set the gasoline afire, and the wagon was entirely consumed. To comfort himself Henry got drunk, and that night he fell off the bridge into the creek, ruining his best suit of clothes. When the legacy got through with him he was $83 in the hole.—Newark News.

Chicken Homiletic.

A country minister in the course of his dining out on the circuit came to a house where a roast chicken was served for dinner. He had previously encountered a series of rib corned beef dinners, and the chicken looked good to him.

"Well," he facetiously remarked, "here's where that chicken enters the ministry."

"Hope it does better there than in lay work," rejoined the small boy of the family.—Boston Record.

Baked Tamale.

Boil until tender one small chicken or that amount of any tender meat. The meat from soup bones is fine used this way, and veal is as good as chicken. In fact, you can use to advantage any tender leftover meat. Strain off the broth, remove the bones and break into small pieces. Put into a frying pan two tablespoonfuls of lard or drippings and when hot add two tablespoonfuls of flour and let brown a little. Then add the meat, salted to taste, with one cupful of broth and two tablespoonfuls of chili powder. Stir and cook ten minutes. Set off to cool and add a small cupful of raisins (whole) and about the same of olives. Now make a stiff batter of three cupfuls of cornmeal and one of flour, salted, into which is rubbed three-quarters of a cupful of lard or drippings, moistened with one beaten egg and one cupful of broth. Line a deep pan with the butter and bake one hour.—Delineator.

SHOCKED THE HOSTESS.

A Practical Joke That Was Perpetrated by Eugene Field.

There are many stories incident to the career of the late Eugene Field, who not only wrote songs for the children, but who was at times fond of practical jokes, which illustrate his inimitable humor.

On one occasion he played an unexpected part at a dinner given in honor of himself and his wife which, while it had its serious side, was made all the more enjoyable by the grave deportment of Mr. Field.

The dinner was given by a leading Chicago family. When all were seated Mr. Field repaired to the pantry, only to return in a few moments with a dozen or more costly gold embroidered wineglasses, the property of the hostess, which, to her silent astonishment, he proceeded to hand over to each guest one by one, a souvenir of the occasion.

Great was the merriment when it was realized that the hostess had not contemplated parting with her cherished glasses. But Mr. Field was not yet content. Returning them to the pantry by previous arrangement with the butler, he took up a tray of old bottles and other broken glassware and, pretending to stumble, dropped it on the floor, apparently shattering the valuable wineglasses.

The feelings of the hostess may be imagined, for it was some time before the real situation was understood.

PONT DU GARD.

An Ancient Concrete Bridge In the South of France.

In the south of France is a concrete arch bridge known as the Pont du Gard, which was erected in the year 50 B. C. The concrete in this was not composed of crushed stone or other small aggregate of the variety now employed in concrete bridge work, but was of the old style, consisting of alternate layers of large and small stones, gravel, etc., and of cementitious materials. Vitruvius describes the materials and methods in use before the Christian era, and other writers like Alberti in 1845 and Pollalio in 1570 accurately describe the method which "the ancients" (as they call them) employed "of using boards laid on edge and filling the space between with cement and all sorts of small and large stones mingled together."

It is very improbable that the Pont du Gard would have withstood the rigors of climate of the northern United States, but its actual state of preservation, as well as that of many other specimens of ancient concrete work, proves that if modern work is honestly executed it will many times outlast any reasonable bond period, so that a very small yearly sinking fund per cent is all that is required for properly designed and erected concrete work.—Cement Age.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

The Victim Said Nothing, but Did a Heap of Thinking.

At a railway station the other day "a gentleman from the country" yielded to the pressing solicitation of a persistent newsboy and bought a penny weekly paper.

But here was a difficulty—a shilling no change and the engine of the train giving unmistakable evidence of a speedy departure.

The bargain was about to be canceled when the boy volunteered to get the shilling changed into pence.

"But," said the gent, "perhaps you will not return with the 11 pence."

The boy's face wore an injured look.

"If you are afraid to trust me, sir," said he, and there was the least trace of emotion in his voice, "you can have the other eleven copies as security."

Something suspiciously like moisture came into the old man's eyes as he glanced into the bright, open countenance of the boy, and he felt heartily ashamed of himself as he mechanically held out his hand for the remaining eleven copies.

He watched the little fellow as he trotted down the platform till he sailed round a corner and was lost to sight.

Fifteen seconds later the engine gave a final shriek, and the train slowly glided out of the station.

The man glanced round at his fellow passengers and handed a copy of the paper to each one from his pile.

He said nothing, but he seemed to be thinking.—London Tit-Bits.

NATURE AS A CHEMIST.

Feats Which the Highest Exactitude of Science Cannot Rival.

The bursting leaves of springtime illustrate nature as a chemist who performs feats which the highest exactitude of science cannot hope to rival. In a leaf the living matter is his chemist, and the cell is his laboratory. By daylight the leaf chemist is absorbing the carbonic acid gas and is decomposing this gas into its component elements—carbon and oxygen. The carbon it is retaining as part of the plant's food to enter into combination with water, and the oxygen it sets free into the atmosphere. By night this process ceases, for light is an essential feature in the operation.

Out of the carbon and the water the leaf chemist will elaborate the sugars and starches which the plant world affords. As sugar, the products will pass from the leaf to be stored up, as in the case of the potato, for example, so as to afford a storehouse of food whereon the plant may draw for its sustenance and for the development of its leaves and flowers when occasion comes. All the vegetable essences and acids, the scents and gums, the juices which yield india rubber, the flavoring of fruits and even the color of the flowers are similarly the products of a constructive chemistry which beats man's best efforts to imitate. Man follows nature, but at a distance.—Chicago Tribune.

Don't waste any time looking back at your mistakes. There is more fun in looking up the mistakes of other people.—Chicago News.

A QUEER PARROT.

The Old Lady Had Reason For Surprise When the Bird Spoke.

A young ventriloquist, being out of an engagement, decided to pay his widowed mother a visit for a few weeks. On arriving he found she was not at home. A few days after his arrival she appeared, bringing with her a parrot and cage which had been given her by a relative. The bird not being able to talk, mother and son spent many tedious hours trying to instruct the parrot. After several futile efforts they gave the job up in despair.

Then a happy idea occurred to the son. Bringing his ventriloquial powers into requisition, gently at first, he made it appear to his mother that the bird had really begun to talk. The mother not knowing the nature of his avocation, he was successful in deceiving her. He had an engagement to fulfill which necessitated his departure.

Coming back after the termination of his contract, he was heartily received by his mother and made very welcome. Soon after his arrival home he commenced and carried on a conversation, as before, with the parrot. Noticing the look of consternation on the countenance of his mother, he inquired what was the matter. Imagine his surprise when she replied:

"Why, the parrot died while you were away, and I had it stuffed and put back in the cage."—Pearson's Weekly.

FLY FISHING FOR TROUT.

Why an Angler Considers It the "Best of All Sports."

I am inclined to believe that fly fishing has its chief and most easily defined excuse in the existence of a certain fish—Salvelinus fontinalis, the speckled trout. Here, indeed, is something tangible, a thing which may be taken in the hand—first catch your fish—and looked upon. No one seeing a freshly caught brook trout would say that it was other than a thing of beauty. Its delicate, varicolored resplendency is not equaled by any living thing.

The tarpon, the "silver king" of southern waters; the Atlantic and Pacific salmons, the ouananiche, or land-locked salmon, and the grayling comprise practically all the other fishes, excepting the various forms of brook trout, which may be said to possess both beauty of form and coloration. It cannot be denied that these fish are justifiably praised, but it is generally conceded that the red spotted brook trout has nothing to fear from their competition. Of the western rainbows, cutthroats and steel heads the rainbow is the eastern brook trout's nearest competitor, and that is praise enough for the rainbow.

So here is one good reason at least why fly fishing for trout is considered by many the best of all sports.—Samuel G. Camp in Recreation.

Pathos and Humor.

The study of the art of putting things is to be recommended to every one who meditates a plunge into print. Even the writing of a death notice involves a certain amount of genius if the author wishes to keep clear and well defined the fragile line which lies between the serious and the funny.

That this is true is shown by certain quotations from a Leipzig paper given in Bishop John P. Hurst's "Life and Literature in the Fatherland." Here are a few sentences extracted from these obituary notices:

"Today death tore away from us for the third time our only child."

"Last night at 5:30 the Lord took to himself during a visit to the grandparents our little daughter Antoine of teething."

The last speaks better than it knew.

"Here died Marie Wiegel, who was mother and seamstress of children two."

It Told the Truth.

A countryman on a visit to Glasgow while walking along Argyll street reading the signboards and the tickets in the shop windows said to his companion: "Hoo can a' thae ham shops be the best and cheapest? Every yin o' them says that, and the same wi' the clothes shops tae. They are jist 'a lot o' lecars."

They continued along the street until, coming opposite a plumber's shop with a big bill in the window with the words "Cast Iron Sinks" printed in large letters on it, he explained: "Well, Jock, here's yin that tells the truth at ony rate. But ony dunged fool kens that cast iron wad sink."

Lightning Change.

The three-year-old boy on the side seat in the street car turned suddenly to look out of the window, thereby wiping his muddy shoes on the light colored trousers of the middle aged man sitting next to him.

"Madam," exploded the man, "is this your nasty little"—

Here the boy's pretty mother turned her head and looked at him.

—"angel boy?" he finished with a gasp.—Chicago Tribune.

Where the Shoe Pinched.

Young Girl (glancing at her pedal extremities)—Oh, dear! My feet are so awfully big! Practical Auntie—But you stand on them all right, don't you? Young Girl—Oh, yes, but so do other folks too.—New York Tribune.

Needless Trouble.

"Did you wash the fish?" a Springfield woman asked her new servant. "Shure, an' phwat's th' use of washin' anything that's always lived in th' water?" asked the girl."—Kansas City Star.

The more talents the more they will be developed.—Chinese Proverb.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

JAMES P. TAYLOR,

139

Thames Street,

DEALER IN

Clothing

—AND—

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods.

AGENT FOR

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s

CLOTHING.

Seaboard Air Line Ry

SHORTEST LINE TO

FLORIDA and SOUTHWEST

DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pinehurst, Camden, Jacksonville

and all Florida Resorts.

Through Pullman trains without change. Cafe dining cars. Direct connection from New England points at New York and Washington. Tourists' tickets now on sale at reduced rates via all-rail or steamer and rail, allowing stop-over privileges.

For booklets on winter resorts and schedules of trains apply to

CHAS. L. LONGSDORF, N. E. P. A.
306 Washington Street, Boston.

GOLDBECK'S

Diastasic Extract of Malt.

This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, containing a large percentage of diastase and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starchy food converting it into dextrine and glucose, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming fat.

It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia (due to organic disease or infirmity), Nervous Exhaustion Anæmia, Malnutrition, etc.

To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, aiding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

DIRECTIONS—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste. Children in proportion to age.

Sold by D. W. SHEEHAN,
13 and 20 Kinsley's Wharf
Newport, R. I.

SANTAL-MIDY

Those tiny CAPSULES are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs or Injections, and RELIEVES in 24 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience.

MIDY

Sold by all druggists.

WATER,

ALL PERSONS, desirous of having water introduced into their residence or places of business, should make application at the office, Marlboro street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m.

WM. H. SLOCUM, Treasurer.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

Price of Coke

From June 15, 1908.

Prepared, delivered,

36 bushels,	$4.50
18 bushels,	$2.25

Common, delivered.

36 bushels,	$3.50
18 bushels,	$1.75

Price at works,

Prepared, 11c. a bushel, $10 for 100 bushe
Common, 9c. a bushel $8 for 100 bushe

Orders left at the Gas Office, 181 Thames street, or at Gas Works will be filled promptly.

The New Man Servant.

A new man, who had just been employed was told by the mistress of the house to scrub and whiten the pillars on the front porch. Some time later he appeared in the house carrying in his hand several faded cushions, bedraggled and water-soaked, which he explained, it was simply impossible to wash as the feathers absorbed the water as fast as applied and the colors were not fast.—Louisville Times.

First Chicago Woman—She doesn't know how to manage a husband.

Second Chicago Woman—Oh, give her time. She'll learn. You know she has only had three.—Philadelphia Record.

Fluffy Young Thing—I'd like to prepay the express on this package.

Express Company's Agent—What's the value?

Fluffy Young Thing—Nothing, sir. It's a bundle of letters. I'm sending them back to him.—Chicago Tribune.

Established by Franklin in 1758.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 131
House Telephone 1010

Saturday, August 21, 1909.

Teddy, Jr., is soon to go up in a balloon. If he thinks he can stay up in the air without hitting the ground as long as Teddy, Sr., he should take the risk.

Charles P. Taft has paid half a million dollars for one picture. But he had the money before his brother was elected president, and can prove an alibi.

Connecticut and Georgia do not want an income tax and Alabama does. That is the result thus far. Two to one against the measure will probably indicate the final result.

With an estimated agricultural product this year exceeding that of last year, the United States will certainly be able to keep the wolf from the door and put all the other animals on their good behavior.

The corporations of the country, at least some of the big ones, it is said, are getting ready to fight the corporation tax law. President Taft thinks it no use for them to contest as the law will certainly hold.

Says a writer: We imagine that water will not be the only thing investigated by the Waterway Commission during its junket in Europe. It is sent abroad to investigate the waters of Europe, but there are no specific restrictions as to what sort of waters and how much water is not barred. Besides, the government pays all the bills.

Roosevelt and party have gone further into the wilds of Africa. The scientific and hunting expedition of Col. Roosevelt and his son left Naivasha, British East Africa, Monday, for Nyeri, a government station in the northwest part of Kenia Province. This trading center is in the heart of the territory occupied by the warlike tribe of Masaias.

The government crop report for August 1 and issued last Monday shows an aggregate better condition in the nation's crops than at the same time last year, and the average is about 1.6 per cent. greater. The winter wheat yield is indicated to be 432,020,000 bushels, or about 5,000,000 less than it was last year. The corn crop condition averages 81.4, as against 82.5.

It is very appropriate for Secretary MacVeagh to reduce the size of our paper money by about one-fourth in the new designs which he contemplates. The dollar bill goes over only about three-fourths the ground it used to cover.

We did not suppose the staid and solemn Boston Transcript would be guilty of repeating as its own this ancient and hoary joke.

Within the last six or seven weeks the information bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor has provided jobs for more than 8000 of the army of the unemployed, most of these men having been directed to the wheat fields of the Northwest. The information is supplied only in lines of unskilled labor, the labor unions having objected to any activity in lines within their operations.

Dr. Faunce, President of Brown University, comes out with a strong defence of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., against the attack made on him by Bishop Williams of Michigan. Dr. Faunce says of young Rockefeller: "He is one of the truest and noblest men I have ever known and worthy of the confidence of the entire American people." Bishop Williams in a sermon on modern business methods, referred to him as "A young scion of wealth and greed, possessed of more dollars than ideas."

President Taft starts on his great tour through the United States on September 15. On the night before he will attend a banquet in Boston given by the Chamber of Commerce. This trip will cover a distance of 18,000 miles. Starting from Boston he goes to Chicago thence via Madison, Wis.; Minneapolis, Des Moines, Denver and to the Seattle Exposition. The return trip will take the party southward to the Mexican border, where Diaz is to shake hands with Taft; a four days' sail down the Mississippi from St. Louis; a stay on his brother's ranch in Texas and a homeward sweep through the South after attending the Waterways Convention at New Orleans.

According to a bulletin issued by the census bureau the total church members in the United States in 1906 were 52,866,445, of which number some 62 per cent. were Protestants and 37 per cent. Catholics. The increase in church membership in the ten years was 94 percent. in the Catholic churches which was more than twice that of all the Protestant churches combined. The Methodists numbered 5,749,858, and the Baptists 5,652,234. Those are the two largest Protestant bodies. In sex the female members in the Protestant churches far outnumber the male members, while in the Catholic churches the sexes are more evenly divided. There are 64,701 Methodist churches in the country, 54,893 Baptists, 15,506 Presbyterian, 12,703 Lutheran and 12,482 Catholic. In 16 states a majority of the church members are Catholics and in 29 the majority is Protestants, while in one state, Utah, the majority is mormon.

The Next National Campaign.

With the extra session of Congress ended, and with an act placed upon the statute book which will probably rank as the most important measure of Mr. Taft's term, the leaders on both sides will soon begin to take a look over the field and plan for the congressional campaign of 1910. Not only will the 391 members of the House be elected next year, but nearly all of the legislatures which will choose the thirty United States senators whose terms will expire with the present Congress will also be chosen at that time.

At this distance from the event the outlook seems to be favorable for the retention of Republican sway. The tariff will have been in operation so long before the election in November of next year that the discussions in the Republican ranks which it caused will be forgotten, and the party will be as united and harmonious as ever. Even now the traces of these divergencies have pretty nearly disappeared. On his approaching tour Mr. Taft will make little addresses in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, the homes of the senators who opposed the Payne bill. In some or all of those talks he is expected to say something about that act, and what he says will undoubtedly be favorable. It is probable that some of those Republican opponents of the Payne bill will be at those gatherings in their respective states. They will be among the persons who will welcome the President. While politics probably will, in general, be excluded from his addresses the tariff and other big questions will very likely be touched upon. When he talks the country always expects a president to say something on the great questions of the day. Although the tariff is now out of the way for several years, and is thus no longer an issue of immediate concern, Mr. Taft is likely to refer to it, and to do this in a way which will show that all the recent differences upon that question are removed by the settlement which the majority of the party decreed.

While the prospect for another Republican victory is bright, the leaders of the party must keep in mind the fact that the congressional election in the middle of a presidential term is a rather important test for the president and his party. In that election the party always loses some seats in the House. The Republican lead in the chamber which was elected with Mr. Taft was only 47, as compared with a margin of 114 in the House which came in with Mr. Roosevelt in the canvass of 1904. The Roosevelt majority in the House was cut in two in the campaign two years later. A similar shrinkage of the Republican margin in 1910 would bring it down to perilously small dimensions. A majority of 23 or 24 in a chamber of 391 members would be too narrow for safety. Prosperity will have returned before the election. The mills will all be running to their full capacity. Every man who wants work will be able to get it. Nobody will be thinking of the tariff at that time. Live issues will demand attention, and the tariff will be a settled issue. The Democrats dare not attempt to revive it, for if they do they will call attention to their own discordant condition. The panic of 1907-08 will be only a reminiscence by November, 1910. Nobody will talk about it or think about it. The Democrats have no issue on which they can unite and make a fight. They have no leader, no policy and no encouragement to make a canvass which will bring out a large vote for their candidates. These conditions, however, offer a peril to Republicans. They are calculated to create a feeling of contempt for their opponents, and thus some congressional seats may be lost which could, otherwise, be easily held. The party's file closers in November, 1910, must see to it that every Republican is brought to the polls.

A Big Opening.

A branch of the Bell Telephone Co. has been awarded the contract by the Chinese Government to install the American system of telephones in the city of Pekin. Speaking of this contract an official says: "This opening contract will call attention to the tremendous field now opening to the electrical companies throughout the United States, for this is but a beginning and the field is open to all. It's another sign of the awakening of the Chinese to the value of modern things. China really has no telephone system now. For all the 400,000,000 souls in the empire, there are about 2000 telephones of the obsolete kind, and mostly in the homes of foreigners." He points out that an increase of 1 per cent. in the use of phones in China in the next twenty years will mean an expenditure of $1,000,000,000 and the installation of 400,000 phones. Two Pekin boards will be installed, with a capacity of 10,000 phones each. This contract must be executed in six months and the system put in by American engineers.

The play war that has been going on around Boston the past week has been a good thing for the newspapers and they have made much of it. It will likewise prove a good thing for many farmers in the Bay State who can by any stretch of the imagination consider their crops have been damaged by the tramping soldier. The government will have to pay at least double its value for everything damaged, or imagined to be damaged.

A Big Junket.

What the jokesmiths call one of the finest junkets ever devised for a party of public servants was started on Tuesday at New York, when the National Waterways Commission, of which Senator Burton of Ohio is chairman, sailed for Europe under orders from Congress to investigate the rivers, canals and harbors of the whole wide world. For this purpose an appropriation of $60,000 was made and the families and friends of the commissioners quite generally were invited to go along. Besides Burton the party included Senators Gallinger and Simmons and Representatives Stevens, Wanger, Sparkman and Cassidy, Prof. McPherson of Johns Hopkins, Prof. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania, Col. Bixby of the Engineer Corps and Herbert Knox Smith of the Bureau of Corporations. Other members will join the party later abroad. Before embarking Senator Burton said it was the intention of the commission to confer with experts on waterways in England, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Russia and Austria. He denied the reports that it was to be either a junket or a joy ride. Prof. Johnson goes as the representative of the Rivers and Harbors Congress.

Smaller Money.

A proposal to make smaller the size of our paper money is receiving favorable consideration at the hands of Secretary of State MacVeagh and along with this change new designs are to be made in a way that will give to every note of the same denomination the same portrait. The size of the bills will be near to that of French paper money, or about a quarter smaller. Director Rathbone of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has reported that he has found a chemical solution or wash in which old and dirty bills can be made almost as good and quite as clean as new. Economy is the main point in both these proposed plans for the currency.

A Good Cause.

Rev. Mr. Jeter is making a great effort to pay off the debt on the Shiloh Baptist Church. To that end he is soliciting contributions from those who are willing to help in a good cause. The following are the contributors thus far:

Sen. Geo. Peabody Wetmore	$100 00
Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt	50 00
Mrs. T. Shaw Safe	25 00
A Friend	25 00
Mrs. John Nicholas Brown	21 00
Mr. William Gammell	20 00
Mr. H. C. Detham	10 00
Prof. A. Agassiz	10 00
Mr. Raphael Pumpelly	5 00
A Well-wisher	5 00
Rev. W. B. Greene, Jr.	5 00
Mrs. William Grosvenor	10 00
Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke	20 00
Mrs. Watts Sherman	25 00
Hon. Daniel B. Fearing	10 00
Total	588 00

"The Last Supper," the famous painting of Mr. William H. Leavitt of this city, will be on exhibition at the First Baptist Church from August 23 to September 3, and will be well worth a visit. This picture has attracted much attention wherever exhibited in most of the large cities of Europe, both from famous artists and from prominent dignitaries of the church. It is regarded as one of the most remarkable of all the attempts that have been made to portray the last gathering of Christ and His disciples before the betrayal.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted 1909 by W. T. Foster.

Washington, D. C., Aug 19, 1909.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Aug. 21 to 25, warm wave 20 to 24, cool wave 23 to 27. This disturbance was expected to cause severe weather on Pacific coast, a few showers east of Rockies and temperatures averaging above normal.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Aug 26, cross Pacific slope by close of 27, great central valleys 28 to 30, eastern states and provinces 31. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about Aug 26, great central valleys 28, eastern states and provinces 30. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about Aug 29, great central valleys—longitude 105 to 85—about 31, eastern states and provinces Sept 2.

This disturbance will inaugurate a ten days' period of severe storms and radical weather. I do not expect the storms of this disturbance to be as severe as those centering on July 17 but I advise all my readers to take no unnecessary risks from August 27 to September 6.

My frequent warnings as to the dangerous storms during the week centering on July 16 were the most complete and successful longrange forecasts of dangerous storms that have ever been published. The five days of which July 16 was central were given as days of great danger from storms and earthquakes. All around the earth the storms and earthquakes were exceedingly severe during those five days. Now look out for Aug. 27 to Sept 6. The electric shock is expected September 4, but severe storms will continue throughout the ten days.

The last week of August does not promise relief to the drouth districts. The hot weather will continue up to Sept. 4 and the long period of high temperatures will try the endurance of those who may not possess robust health. That long hot dry spell will determine, to a large extent, future prices of corn.

Probabilities are that eastern provinces of Canada will be too dry while the middle provinces will be too wet for spring wheat. As heretofore stated northern killing frosts are expected Sept. 13 to 17.

These forecasts now cover all of this year's cropweather except northern spring wheat and flax. All indications point to good prices for cotton and grain. Business promises to be good and the people of North America may expect prosperous years in the immediate future. They may also expect to see planetary meteorology gain a great victory over all other systems.

Assistant Democrats.

The Iowa City Republican, one of the able papers of that State, thus comments on the action of its senators and Representatives on the tariff question:

If we of Iowa were represented, as by Fred White and Jerry Sullivan, well known Democrats, in the Senate, their votes would have been the same as the votes that have been cast by Dolliver and Cummins in the extra session. The Democrats of Iowa are to be congratulated that their principles and policies are so ably represented in the Senate. They also have a majority of the members of the House. Pickett, Good, Kendall, Woods and Hubbard are in full accord with Billy Jamieson, the Democratic member from the Eighth District. Pickett, Good, Kendall, Woods and Hubbard have voted faithfully every time with Jamieson and the other Democrats, while Dawson and Hagen have voted about half the time with the Democrats. Kenedy, Hull and Smith are unfailing Republicans, with six voting all the time with the Democrats, two voting half the time with them and three voting all the time with the Republicans, the average is four Republicans to seven Democrats. This is doing pretty well for a party that a few years ago carried only one county in the State for its candidate for President.

Middletown.

Mrs. Howard R. Peckham, who was taken suddenly ill early in the week, is threatened with typhoid fever.

Mrs. Daniel A. Peckham and two sons, who have been spending the past two weeks in Worcester as guests of Mrs. Peckham's elder sister, Mrs. David Pillsworth, returned Sunday.

Through the continued kindness of Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clarke, their beautiful grounds at Gray Craig Park are to be placed at the disposal of the members of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel for their annual picnic. The affair will take place Wednesday of next week. This is a beautiful spot for an outing and for several consecutive years has been thoroughly enjoyed by large gatherings.

At the meeting of Aquidneck Grange, to be held Thursday of next week, at the town hall, Mr. and Mrs. Wm C. Hubbell, Mr. Elton W. Peckham and Miss Grace Evelyn Peckham will present the small comedy, "A Pair of Burglars," at the close of the business session. The play has been postponed since May on account of other necessary business. The electric lighting, which has recently been completed, will be used for the first time at this grange meeting.

Several changes are to be made this fall by the Middletown young women who are teachers. On September 5th Miss Jessie Farnum, (a former teacher at the Peabody School) and Miss Edith May Peckham, (who has been teaching in Attleboro Falls, Mass.,) leave for New Jersey. Miss Farnum will become a member of the High School staff at Tuckerton, teaching history and mathematics, and Miss Peckham will teach in the 8th grammar grade at Morristown. Miss Gladys Brown, who has been teaching at Plainfield, N. J., is to be married and Miss T. Grace Anthony, the assistant at the Oliphant School for several years past, will enter the Rhode Island Normal School at Providence.

Several changes in the teaching force of the Middletown schools will be made owing to the removal of the teachers to other localities.

The rain was a great blessing in the country. Corn and vegetation had begun to wilt in places, brooks and cisterns were dry and in locations where no oil had been applied to the roads, the dust was stifling.

Several meetings of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church have been held recently relative to a large amount of repairs needed at the parsonage. The cellar has always been extremely damp and unsanitary. This will be thoroughly drained and a heater put in which will necessitate raising the building 18 inches. Other repairs will also be made. The bids are expected to be all in this week so that the contract may be awarded as soon as possible. The parsonage will be closed on Tuesday next until September 10th during the absence of the pastor, Rev. Clayton E. Delamater who will spend his vacation at Bethlehem, N. H. Mrs. Delamater will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Billings at West Bridgewater, Mass.

The offering taken at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel on Sunday last was for the diocesan charity, St. Mary's Orphanage, Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Herbert Ward are entertaining their eldest daughter, Mrs. Lionel H. Peabody, Jr., of Providence.

By invitation of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Hughes the parish of Holy Cross Church was hospitably entertained on Thursday at their home "Lone Elm Place," on Brannan's Lane. This was the first outing that the church had had for several years. There were fifty or more present and a most enjoyable day was passed. In the afternoon some of the guests paid a visit to the old Barstow Place which was formerly a handsome summer residence. Among those present were Mrs. John Henry Manchester, 80 years of age, and Mrs. Mary A. Pierce, 79.

The curse of the camera shall be lifted from Newport if the summer residents have their way. Protests fail to move the impudent fellows who prowl around the edge of society in the interest of sensational newspapers. To smash their cameras gives only temporary relief, since they come back with more and bring suits for damages. It is now seriously proposed, therefore, to ask the Legislature to enact a bill to forbid photographing persons "on the street or without their permission." Immunity from a double-column cut in a yellow journal should be one of the elementary personal rights.—Boston Transcript.

Sidney Smith's remark, that whenever a true genius arises in the world it may be known from the conspiracy which the dunces form against him, has a counterpart in our municipal politics. If a man really pursues crookedness and graft with force and fearlessness it may be known from the readily organized conspiracy, to besmirch his reputation by the sympathizers with graft and misrule.—Exchange.

Alas! How true!

State Senator Whipple of Coventry committed suicide by drowning on Friday. He has for many years been prominent in State affairs.

HAZERS PAY PENALTY

Seven Cadets Dismissed From West Point Military Academy

West Point, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The rumors of suspension and expulsion that have buzzed about the United States Military Academy here for the past two months found official confirmation here when a final order, signed by the secretary of war and approved by the president, for the dismissal of seven cadets, was received.

The cadets are dismissed for being involved in the hazing of Rolande Sutton, a brother of Lieutenant James N. Sutton of the Naval Academy, whose death was investigated at Annapolis recently.

Charges were made several weeks ago that Sutton was assaulted while on guard duty, walking a lonely post, and beaten down by men wrapped in sheets and masked with pillow cases, and was found almost dazed afterwards and sent to the hospital suffering from severe injuries.

There was a box alarm Sunday morning for a slight fire in the residence of Samuel Fox on Third street. Woodwork caught fire around a chimney and there were possibilities of a bad fire, but the damage was only slight. The recall was sounded in about five minutes.

WEEKLY ALMANAC

AUGUST 1909 — STANDARD TIME

		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve.
21	Sat	5 15	6 50	8 41	11 10	11 28
22	Sun	5 16	6 48	10 7	11 53	
23	Mon	5 17	6 47	10 50	12 11	12 40
24	Tues	5 18	6 45	11 31	1 13	1 45
25	Wed	5 19	6 44	11 55	2 23	2 42
26	Thurs	5 20	6 42	mo'n	3 23	3 40
27	Fri	5 21	6 41	0 48	4 20	4 35

Full Moon, 1st day, 4h. 12m., evening.
Last Quarter, 8th day, 7h. 10m., morning
New Moon, 16th day, 6h. 53m., evening.
First Quarter, 23d day, 10h. 53m., evening
Full Moon, 31st day, 0h. 34m., morning

A Smal Farm For Sale.

Close to Trolley Line

I have for sale a very desirable small farm of about 8½ acres, with new 7-room cottage, in Middletown. This place is very close to trolley and well situated. Fine spring of water. An excellent place for an early vegetable and poultry farm. Price $3,750.

Apply at once to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

132 Bellevue Avenue

Newport, R. I.

Deaths.

In this city, 13th inst., Elizabeth Arden, aged 70 years.

In this city, 13th inst., Annie M., widow of Albert Hawkinshaw, aged 45 years.

In this city, 13th inst., Edward J., son of John and Theresa G. Canty, of 25 Bachelder's court, aged 23 years.

In this city, 14th inst., at the residence of her parents, 85 Tilden avenue, Johanna, daughter of William T. and Christina Thomas.

In this city, 15th inst., Rosa, daughter of John and Mary Bettencourt, aged 3 years and 11 months.

In this city, 15th inst., Earnest A. Graves, aged 41 years.

In this city, 16th inst., Edith, daughter of Alfred and Rachel Simmons, aged 10 years, 11 months and 15 days.

In this city, 16th inst., Maria Louise, wife of Joseph D. Peckham, aged 69 years.

In this city, 17th inst., William Clarke Bring, in his 60th year.

In this city, 17th inst., Ardelia, wife of Charles J. Bateman.

In this city, 17th inst., James E. Wyatt, in his 64th year.

In this city, 20th inst., David Joseph, son of David J. and Julia A. Carlisle, aged 7 months, 28 days.

In Tiverton, 14th inst., Ethel Louise, daughter of Robert and Mary L. Worthington, in her 27th year.

In Tiverton, 5th inst., Thomas, son of Frank D. V. and the late Mary E. Brady.

At Jamestown, R. I., August 15th, Abby A. Temple, aged 73 years.

In Saunderstown, 15th inst., Ruhama R., wife of Oliver W. Nichols.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be dear at the price to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

A Full Line of all the

NEW

AND

Improved Varieties

OF

VEGETABLE SEEDS

FOR SALE BY

Fernando Barker.

BOSTON'S FATE STILL IN DOUBT

Awaits Decision of Umpire in Great War Game

EACH SIDE CLAIMS VICTORY

Commander of Invaders Declares He Opened Way to the Metropolis While Defenders Claim to Have Held Advantage of Position at Close of Hostilities—Men From Other States on Their Way Home

Boston, Aug. 20.—The war game which has been conducted in southeastern Massachusetts during the past week has ended, but whether Boston, which was the objective point of the invading army under General Bliss, was really captured theoretically or whether the Massachusetts troops, commanded by General Pew, succeeded in repulsing the attack of the Reds and blocking the path to Boston, is a matter which is still clouded in mystery.

General Bliss expresses confidence that he won the victory and that the decision of the umpires when it is ultimately given will be in his favor. He declares that he opened a way to Boston.

On the other hand, Pew and his lieutenants and some of the umpires and other regular army officers in the Blues' camp declare that the advantage of position at the close of hostilities lay with the Blues.

Last night the head of the army of invasion was at Assonet, a hills and a half or two miles from Hanover Four Corners, while the head of Pew's army was not more than 200 yards distant and was said by the Blue officers to occupy a position where it could rake with a deadly fire the troops of the Red should an advance be made along that road.

Orders for disbanding the army of the Red have been given and this morning saw the troops from New York, New Jersey and the District of Columbia on their homeward way. The New York men and the Essex troop of New Jersey went to Fall River to embark, while the Connecticut regiments and the District of Columbia troops will go aboard transports at Boston. The District of Columbia troops will go to Bingham campground by invitation of the First Corps Cadets, Boston's crack military organization, and will go into camp there for a day before taking ship for New York.

General Bliss complimented the Massachusetts troops upon their good marching and their generally fine work in the field. He said that his own men had been orderly, and had done their work in a better manner than any volunteers he had ever seen in any of the numerous maneuvers which he had witnessed.

General Pew expressed his disappointment that the war game was ordered to stop. He said he considered that he was in an advantageous position, and that, with his first class brigade comparatively fresh, he would have been glad to try conclusions with the army of the Red again today.

JULES VERNE FAR OUTDONE

New York Boys Circle the Globe in Forty-One Days, Eight Hours

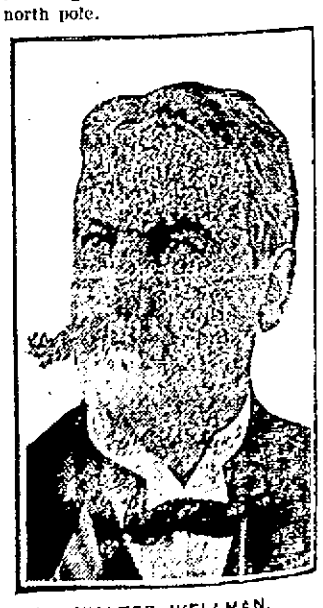
New York, Aug. 20.—Two New York schoolboys, Walter Brown and John Munnish, who had been sent around the world for a record by a New York newspaper, were taken off the Mauretania last evening on a special tug and received by Acting Mayor McGowan, who started them off on July 9. They had completed the circuit of the globe in 41 days, 8 hours—a new record, and almost half the time set by Jules Verne in his romance "Around the World in Eighty Days."

The previous record of 60 days, 13 hours, was made in 1901 by a Chicago schoolboy in a similar trip for a Chicago newspaper.

MAY HAVE REACHED POLE

Wellman Left Spitzbergen in Airship Under Favorable Conditions

Paris, Aug. 20.—A special dispatch from Triest says that according to a telegram received from the captain of the Italian steamship Thalia, now at Hammerfest, Norway, Walter Wellman left Spitzbergen on Aug. 16, in his dirigible balloon, bound for the north pole.



WALTER WELLMAN.

He had a favorable wind when the start was made. Wellman has declared that he expected to reach the pole in from three to five days.

AUTO DASHED INTO A FENCE

Operator and Mechanician Are Killed on Racing Track

BOTH MASSACHUSETTS MEN

Cause of Accident Not Definitely Known, but Probably Resulted From Wheel Slipping Off—Hair-Raising Contests on New Speedway, In Which Two New American Track Records Are Established

Indianapolis, Aug. 20.—Two lives were lost and two records broken during the inauguration of the Indianapolis motor speedway. William A. Bourque, driver of the Knox car in the 250-mile race, and Harry Holcomb, his mechanician, were killed in the carnival of speed.

Barney Oldfield, driving a high powered Benz, covered a mile in 43 1-10, and Louis Chevrolet, in the Buick, negotiated ten miles in the marvelous time of 8:56 4-10. Both these are new American track records.

Robert Burman, in a Buick car, won the 250-mile race, the feature of the day, and the contest which cost Bourque and Holcomb their lives. The winner's time was 4:38:57 4-10.

The death of the two men caused the American Automobile association to issue an ultimatum to the owners of the big track that certain changes must be immediately made or the sanction for the races will be withdrawn.

The Knox car was in second place, with Burman in his Buick leading. He had covered nearly 150 miles when the crash came. Coming down the home stretch the car suddenly swerved and dashed into the fence, turning completely over and pinning its two occupants beneath it.

Theories as to the cause of the accident vary and no one will ever know what really caused the car to swerve from the track. According to Frank Brandoor, who was nearest the scene of the accident, something caused both men to suddenly turn and look behind. As they did so the steering wheel slipped from Bourque's hands and he threw his arms helplessly in the air. Then the crash came.

One of the rear wheels was found a few hundred feet from the scene of the accident, and this has led to the theory that the axle nut on it was not properly tightened when the machine took on a new tire shortly before. The men probably felt the wheel slipping off and after they looked behind realized their helplessness to prevent an accident.

Aside from the deaths the 250-mile race teemed with dramatic incidents and disappointments. Strang was the first to come to grief. His Buick car caught fire before he had completed one lap. The remainder of the field had gained about fifteen miles when he resumed, and he dropped out after making a gallant effort to regain his lost ground.

Chevrolet, in a Buick car, dashed into the lead at the start, and held it for 52 laps, or more than half the race, with the brief exception of the 15th and 16th laps, when he relinquished it to his teammate, Burman, the winner. Then he was blinded and was led from the track and his car was withdrawn. Miller, in a Stoddard-Dayton, also gave up his losing race about this time.

After Chevrolet's withdrawal, Burman again went into the lead with Bourque second and Kincaid, in a National, third. This order continued until the fatal accident to the Knox, when Kincaid moved into second place and Ellis, in a Jackson, loomed up as a contender in third place.

Burman led until the 32nd lap, or about 205 miles had been covered. Continual trouble with tires and ignition caused him to lose his once commanding lead and drop back to second place, while Ellis, in a Jackson car, who had passed Kincaid some distance back, took the lead, with Burman second and Clements, in a Stoddard-Dayton, third.

Then the Jackson began to encounter a string of mishaps which finally put it out of the race.

With the Jackson out of commission, Burman was able to regain his lead, with Clements second and Kincaid, in a National, third. This order continued until the finish.

The closest race of the day came in the five-mile stripped chassis event, won by Burman after a fierce struggle with Bourque. The two cars tore around the track, with wheels almost touching throughout the five miles. The scant margin of nine-tenths of a second separated Bourque from a victory in the last race he ever finished.

Both Massachusetts Men

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 20.—Wilfred Bourque was 29 years old and had been in the automobile racing game three years, representing the Knox Automobile company of this city. He was to have been married this fall.

Harry Holcomb, Bourque's mechanician, had been a tester for the Knox company for two years, this season being his first in racing. He was married and leaves a family in West Granville.

Poet Watson Weds

London, Aug. 20.—William Watson, the poet, was married at Bath to a beautiful Irish girl, Miss Pring of Hill of Howth. Watson has just passed his 51st birthday.

Boy Killed by Pitched Ball

Chicago, Aug. 17.—Benson Smith, 14 years old, was killed by a pitched baseball that struck him on the right

YOUNG TAFT'S CLOSE CALL

Son of the President Runs His Automobile Into a Tree

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 19.—Charley Taft, the president's youngest son, ran into a tree with his automobile while turning the corner of Ober and Neptune streets and narrowly escaped serious injury. The top of the machine which he was driving was wrecked and the front axle sprung.

CHARLIE TAFT.

Charley, however, was unharmed save for a severe shaking up, a few slight bruises and a thorough fright.

In consequence of the mishap it is said that he has been forbidden to go out in the automobile alone any more. The ban falls harder because similar restriction has been placed on his sailboat.

Those who saw the accident say that had the machine been going at a faster rate Charley would surely have been thrown out on his head.

HITS 'PHONE COMPANIES

Lincoln Cents Answer Purpose of Nickel in Making Calls

Washington, Aug. 17.—It has been discovered that the new Lincoln penny is five times as valuable, in one respect at least, as the old Indian-head cent.

Being a little larger and heavier than the old 1-cent piece, the new coin, it has been ascertained, to the discomfiture of the telephone companies, will answer the place of a 5-cent piece when making a call.

Already many Lincoln pennies have been found in its pay station boxes by the local telephone company.

WEAVERS WILL NOT DEMAND HIGHER PAY

Throw Cold Water on Plans of New Bedford Operatives

New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 20.—A complication in the movement of the cotton mill operatives to obtain a wage advance of 10 percent developed when the weavers' union flatly refused to join with the other unions in presenting a formal demand for a raise to the Manufacturers' association.

The weavers claim that if the mill owners should agree to grant an advance the raise would be largely nominal in the weave rooms, as there is no standard list of prices for weaving cloth in the local mills.

The union declared in favor of a standard list, and expressed the opinion that the weavers would receive no benefit until such a change was made in their department of the mills.

SAN JOSE SCALE APPEARS

Causing Fruit Growers in Green Mountain State to Worry

Burlington, Vt., Aug. 19.—The spread of the San Jose scale is creating alarm among the fruit growers of Vermont, who fear that their crops may suffer serious damage.

Further evidences of the pest were discovered in the orchards of A. A. Bull by O. P. Martin, state commissioner of agriculture. Efforts will be made to prevent the contamination of other orchards in the vicinity. The scale had previously been found in the southern part of the state.

One Boat Chosen to Race Germans

Marblehead, Mass., Aug. 20.—In the sonder boat elimination contest the Ellen, owned by Charles P. Curtis of Boston, has been selected as one of the American boats to race against the German challengers for the Taft and Draper cups, leaving the Joyette, Crosner, Manchester III and Wolf to fight it out for the honor of being chosen for the other two places on the American side.

Deposed Ruler a Would-Be Assassin

Rome, Aug. 19.—According to advices received here from Teheran, Persia, the recent reported attempt of the young shah of Persia to commit suicide was really an attempt to assassinate the boy, made by his father, the deposed shah, who struck his son with a poignard.

Muzzle Removed From Press

Bogota, Aug. 19.—The first bill passed by the new congress has restored the liberty of the press, which was restricted during the regime of President Reyes.

Something New in Insurance

Atlanta, Aug. 19.—Application for a charter for an insurance company that will accept risks only on total abstainers was filed with Secretary of State Cook.

Helena Man Lands Prize Package

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 17.—Allen Newton, aged 21, of Helena, Mont., drew No. 1 in the Spokane Reservation.

DECISION IN SUTTON CASE

Naval Board Says Young Lieutenant Was Not Murdered

AGAINST HIS MOTHER'S THEORY

Question as to Whether Death Was Due to Suicide or Accident Is Left Undecided—Conclusion That Sutton Held Revolver From Which Shot Was Fired Into His Head—No Charges Against Others

Washington, Aug. 18.—Mrs. Sutton's theory of murder advanced by her in explanation of the death of her son, Lieutenant James Sutton, has been repudiated by the decision of the naval court of inquiry.

No charges are made against Sutton's companions, and the court leaves undecided whether the young lieutenant of the marine corps killed himself or died by accident. The court says Sutton held the fatal revolver.

The court's decision varies little from the decision of the first board of inquest which investigated Sutton's death the day following the tragedy at Annapolis in October, 1907. Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop expects to give the court's decision his official approval today.

The decision of the court, embodied after careful consideration of the many typewritten pages of testimony taken at the hearings, is on five pages, written by hand and transcribed after the findings of the original board of inquest, are inclosed to guide the secretary of the navy in following the court's recommendations.

Most important among the court's findings is naturally the fact that Sutton held the revolver which fired the fatal shot into his own head. This was the contention of the officers who were with him, and the report made by the first board.

Against it stood out the bold assertion of Mrs. Sutton's attorney, Henry E. Davis, that the wound could not have been self-inflicted, and the claim that Sutton was shot in the back of the head while fleeing from his brother officers after they had beset him and beaten him.

Whatever weight was attached to this claim by persons who heard the testimony, it did not impress the members of the court, and is given little consideration in their summing up.

Why Sutton pulled the trigger while he lay face downward on the ground is taken up, but the evidence on this point is insignificant in determining what passed in the officer's mind when he fired the shot. How far the court's finding on this point will console Mrs. Sutton in her contention that her son did not commit suicide is not known.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop has decided to give the exact wording of the court on this point. He said it was possible that he might change his mind, but said it is likely that exact copies of the decision on all points would be given verbatim to the press.

TEN YEARS IN PRISON

Youth Admits Trying to Wreck Train, Though He Does Not Remember It

Bangor, Me., Aug. 19.—In the supreme court Archie Fournier of Old Town, indicted for attempted train wrecking, retracted his former plea of not guilty, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to ten years in the state prison.

Fournier was charged with having placed several ties upon the track of the Maine Central railroad in Costigan, near Old Town. The obstructions were discovered in time to avert a train wreck.

Fournier, who is 19 years old, says that he was drunk at the time and remembers nothing of the occurrence.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE

Secret Service Men Get Kentuckian With $1,000,000 In Counterfeits

Washington, Aug. 20.—Secret service officers arrested John Roberts at Beechmont, Ky., with $1,000,000 in counterfeit bank notes in his possession.

M. C. Roberts, his brother, was taken into custody with forty Mexican bank notes of $100 denomination, said to be counterfeit, in his possession.

Insurance Companies Sued

Little Rock, Aug. 20.—Prosecutor Jeffrey has filed suit in the Jackson county circuit court against sixty-five insurance companies doing business in Arkansas, asking penalties amounting to $65,000,000 for alleged violations of the Arkansas anti-trust laws.

Fines Himself For Speeding

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 16.—In the police court, Adolphus Williams, police magistrate, judged his own case and fined himself $5 and costs for speeding his automobile. He had just disposed of two cases of speeding when his own name was called.

American Tour Cancelled

London, Aug. 19.—General Booth has postponed his proposed American and Canadian tour set for this fall because his eyes are seriously affected.

Workmen For Woman Suffrage

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 18.—Woman suffrage was endorsed by the New Jersey Federation of Labor at its convention here. In addition to the resolutions adopted it is planned to send a memorial to congress, signed by 100,000 workmen, favoring the enfranchisement of women.

SHERIFF WITHOUT A CLUE

Will Pay $2500 For Apprehension of Murderer of Anna Schumacher

Rochester, Aug. 18.—The reward for the apprehension of the murderer of Miss Anna Schumacher, 17 years old, who met her death at Holy Sepulcher cemetery ten days ago, has been increased from $500 to $2500 by Sheriff Gillette.

ANNA SCHUMACHER.

The increase is a measure of the perplexity of the officials, who have little left to work on except conjecture.

WANT MACHINE DESTROYED

Wrights Say Herring-Curtiss Aeroplane Violates Their Patents

New York, Aug. 20.—Wilbur and Orville Wright, the aviators, brought suit in the United States circuit court here against the Aeronautic society of this city, alleging that the Herring-Curtiss aeroplane, which the society recently purchased, is a violation of their patents.

The Wrights demand that the infringing machine be turned over to them for destruction and in addition asks that the court assess damage for three fold the amount for whatever losses they are found to have suffered by reason of the infringement and the public exhibition or rental of the infringing machine.

Aeronautic experts here generally view the suit as brought to determine legally whether the Wrights' patents cover effectually all aeroplanes constructed along similar lines to theirs. Regarded in this light, it is pointed out that the suit is likely to have a most important bearing on the development of aerial navigation.

TUNNEL IN PENITENTIARY

Discovered In Time to Prevent Wholesale Escape of Prisoners

Pittsburg, Aug. 19.—Discovery of a tunnel at the western Pennsylvania penitentiary frustrated what would have been a wholesale escape of prisoners.

Two convicts, suspected of digging the tunnel, are now in solitary confinement and three life prisoners are under surveillance.

Information is refused, but it is said the tunnel was within a few feet of the wall when discovered.

Feat of Wireless Telephone

Toulon, Aug. 19.—Wireless telephonic communication was carried on Wednesday between Toulon and Fort Vendres, a distance of 250 kilometres, with the instruments invented by two naval lieutenants.

AGONY OF ECZEMA BEYOND WORDS

Whole Body a Mass of Raw, Torturing Humor—Hair All Fell Out and Ears Seemed Ready to Drop Off—Clothing Would Stick to Bleeding Flesh — Hoped Death Would End Fearful Suffering.

CASE SEEMED HOPELESS BUT CUTICURA CURED HER

"Words cannot describe the terrible eczema I suffered with. It broke out on my head and kept spreading until it covered my whole body. I was almost a solid mass of sores from head to foot. I looked more like a piece of raw beef than a human being. The pain and agony I endured seemed more than I could bear. Blood and pus oozed from the great sore on my scalp, from under my finger nails, and nearly all over my body. My ears were so crusted and swollen I was afraid they would break off. Every hair in my head fell out. I could not sit down, for my clothes would stick to the raw and bleeding flesh, making me cry out from the pain. My family doctor did all he could, but I got worse and worse. My condition was awful. I did not think I could live, and wanted death to come and end my frightful sufferings.

"In this condition my mother-in-law begged me to try the Cuticura Remedies. I said I would, but had no hope of recovery. But oh, what blessed relief I experienced after applying Cuticura Ointment. It cooled the bleeding and itching flesh and brought me the first real sleep I had had in weeks. It was as grateful as ice to a burning tongue. I would bathe with warm water and Cuticura Soap, then apply the Ointment freely. I also took Cuticura Resolvent for the blood. In a short time the sores stopped running, the flesh began to heal, and I knew I was to get well again. Then the hair on my head began to grow, and in a short time I was completely cured. I cannot praise Cuticura enough. I wish I could tell everybody who has eczema to use Cuticura. My condition was so terrible that what cured me cannot fail to cure anybody of this awful disease. If any one doubts the truth of this letter, tell them to write to me. Mrs. Wm. Hunt, 135 Thomas St., Newark, N. J., Sept. 28, 1908."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent (Cuticura Pills) are sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. Mailed Free, Latest Cuticura Skin Book.

Industrial Trust Company

CAPITAL	$3,000,000 00
SURPLUS	3,000,000 00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	426,916 57
RESERVED INTEREST	468,733 68

Deposits on our Participation (Savings) Account on or before August 15, go on interest from August 1st.

Office with

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

303 Thames Street.

Grand Easter Display

IN MILLINERY

SCHREIER'S,

143 Thames Street

Every Department Fully Stocked With

CHOICE NOVELTIES.

Our Trimmed Hats

A MARVEL OF BEAUTY.

Specialties in Children's Hats.

SCHREIER'S,

The Leading House for Millinery.

OUR SUPPLY OF

SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT

the favorite breakfast cereal, is always fresh. We carry no stale stocks of anything.

S. S. THOMPSON.

To Consumers Who Draw Their Own Coal.

Our new re-screening plant is now in operation enabling us to load all White and Red Ash coals from overhead, detaining a team but two or three minutes in the yard. This coal is mechanically screened, thus insuring the cleanest of coals.

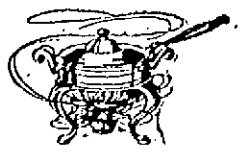
PRICE { White Ash $6.55 / Red Ash 7.05 } cash in the yard

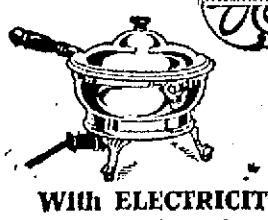
NEWPORT COAL COMPANY

"Weights Guaranteed."

Phone 222 Opp. Post Office

CHAFING DISHES





With an ALCOHOL Lamp you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

With ELECTRICITY you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today

OLD COLONY STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

F. W. PUTMAN, OPT. D.

SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONIST;

—AND—

Dispensing Optician.

Formerly with H. A. HEATH & CO.

Children's Eyes a Specialty.

If you have blurring vision, smarting eyes, if your head aches a great deal of the time have it attended to at once by a competent man. The prescriptions that were on file at Heath & Co's are now on file at my office. Fine optical repairing of all kinds. Oculist's prescriptions given personal attention.

118 SPRING STREET.

1-27 8:30 a. m.—8:30 p. m.

Furnished Cottages

TO RENT AT

BLOCK ISLAND.

H. S. MILLIKIN,

Real Estate Agent.

Cleveland House

27 CLARKE STREET.

The most modern and up to date House in the City.

A perfect House for Permanent or Transient Guests.

Rates, $2.00 Per Day.

SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK OR MONTH.

Apply to

2-3 CORNELIUS MORIARTY, Prop'r.

PERRY HOUSE,

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

Under entirely new management. Newly furnished suites with bath up to date. Rates, $3 up. Special Rates by the Week.

F. H. WISWELL, Proprietor.

PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1909.

[The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1909.]

CHAPTER 351.

AN ACT to Require and Provide For the Registration of Hunters.

(Passed April 6, 1909.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. No person shall hunt, pursue, take, or kill any wild bird or animal, in this state, without having first obtained a license as hereinafter provided: Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting the right of a bona fide resident of this state or his immediate family to hunt, without such license, on land owned by him, or on land leased by him and on which he is actually domiciled, and which land is used exclusively for agricultural purposes, and not for club shooting purposes, nor as affecting in any way the provisions of the laws relating to trespass, nor as authorizing the pursuit, taking, wounding, or killing, or the possession of wild birds or animals contrary to any laws now in force or which may be hereafter enacted, nor shall the possession of such license grant or confer any privilege not enjoyed prior to the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. The clerk of every town or city shall, upon the application of any person and the payment of the license fee and recording fee hereinafter provided, issue to such person a license to pursue hunt, and kill game in the state of Rhode Island during the open season. Every such license shall bear the name, age, occupation, place of residence, and an identifying description of the licensee, and shall expire on the thirty-first day of December next succeeding the date of issue, and shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the secretary of state.

Sec. 3. Every bona fide resident of the state, who is a citizen of the United States, shall pay for such license a fee of one dollar and a recording fee of fifteen cents. Every non-resident of this state, who is a citizen of the United States, shall pay for such license a fee of ten dollars and a recording fee of fifteen cents. Every unnaturalized, foreign-born person shall pay for such license a fee of fifteen dollars and a recording fee of fifteen cents: Provided, that any non-resident, who is a citizen of the United States, and who owns real estate in Rhode Island assessed for taxation at a valuation of not less than five hundred dollars; and any non-resident, who is a citizen of the United States, and who is member of a club or association incorporated for the purpose of shooting or fishing, and incorporated prior to January 1st, 1909, which club or association owns real estate in Rhode Island assessed for taxation at a valuation of not less than one thousand dollars, may procure such license upon the payment of a license fee of one dollar and a recording fee of fifteen cents. Each non-resident hunting license shall enable the licensee to carry from the state not more than ten wild fowl or birds, the exportation of which is prohibited by law, in any one calendar year: Provided, that the owner thereof shall carry them open to view for inspection.

Sec. 4. Every person who may desire such license shall file an application with the clerk of the town or city wherein he resides, if a resident; and with the clerk of any town or city in this state, if a non-resident, properly sworn to, stating the name, age, occupation, place of residence, nationality, weight, height, and color of hair and eyes of the applicant for whom such license is wanted, and pay the fees as provided in this act.

Sec. 5. Every person holding a license provided by this act shall have the same in his possession at all times while hunting in this state, and shall present the same for inspection to any person demanding the same; and any person refusing to so present said license for inspection upon demand shall be liable to the same punishment as if he were hunting without such license. A license shall not be valid before the licensee shall endorse his name in his own handwriting thereupon, and shall be good only for the person to whom it is issued, and any transfer or loan of such license shall work a forfeiture of the same.

Sec. 6. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or by both fine and imprisonment; and the license of any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of this act shall be forfeited, and no license shall be granted such person for a period of one year after such conviction; and the same penalties shall be imposed upon any person who shall be convicted of hunting, pursuing, or killing any wild bird or animal on a license which has been issued in the name of another person.

Sec. 7. Every town or city clerk shall keep a record of all such licenses issued by him, which record shall be open to inspection by all officers authorized to make arrests, and by the state treasurer and the state auditor, or their agents, and by the commissioner of birds and their deputies; and such clerk shall, on the first Monday in every month, pay to the state treasurer all moneys, except recording fees, received by him for such licenses issued during the month preceding, which moneys shall be held by the state treasurer for the use of the commissioners of birds for the preservation and propagation of birds and game, and may be drawn upon by said commissioners for such purposes.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the commissioners of birds and their deputies, appointed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 112 of the General Laws or any amendment thereof, to enforce the provisions of this chapter, and to prosecute every person who shall violate the same. They shall have power to arrest, without warrant, every person whom them shall find killing, pursuing, or taking any wild animal or bird contrary to the provisions of this chapter: Provided, that any person so arrested without warrant shall not be detained longer than twelve hours. Wherever complaint is made by said commissioners, or either of them, or by their deputies, of any violation of the provisions of this chapter, they shall not be required, either by themselves or by their deputies, to furnish surety for costs, or be liable for costs on such complaint. All fines recovered by virtue of this chapter shall enure one-half thereof to the use of the state and one-half thereof to the use of the complainant, and all prosecutions thereof shall be commenced within ninety days after the commission of the offense, and not afterwards.

Sec. 9. Any deputy bird commissioner who is employed by the commissioners, under pay, for a period exceeding two consecutive days at a time, shall not be entitled to any portion of fines imposed, in case of arrests and convictions, during such period of employment, either under this act or Chapters 112 and 113 of the General Laws and the several acts in addition and amendment thereto. In such event the entire amount of fines imposed shall enure to the state.

Sec. 10. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and Chapter 1[illegible] of the Public Laws, passed April 23, 1907, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 352.

AN ACT In Amendment of Section 22, Chapter 182, of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Foreign Insurance Companies and of the Insurance Business Generally."

(Passed April 7, 1909.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 22 of Chapter 182 of the General Laws, entitled "Of foreign insurance companies and of the insurance business generally," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 22. No agent of any foreign insurance company other than life, doing business in any town in this state, shall be allowed to establish any branch agency in any other town in the state: Provided, however, that every life insurance company doing business in this state and whose premium income received from the inhabitants of this state in any one year shall exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, shall equip and maintain an office in this state, satisfactory to the insurance commissioner of this state, for the transaction of business in this state."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 353.

AN ACT In Further Amendment of Section 3 of Chapter 66 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, 1896, as Amended in Section 11 of Chapter 809 of the Public Laws, Passed January 29, 1901, to Provide for Increasing the Membership of the Board of Managers of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

(Passed April 7, 1909.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 3 of Chapter 66 of the General Laws, as amended in section 11, Chapter 809, acts and resolves of January session, 1901, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. The board of managers of said college corporation shall consist of five members appointed by the governor and two additional members who shall be determined in the manner hereinafter mentioned. The members of said board in office at the passage of this act shall continue to hold their offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were respectively appointed. At the January session of the general assembly in each year the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint one member of said board to succeed the member whose term will next expire; and the member so appointed shall hold his office until the first day of February in the fifth year after his appointment. Any vacancy in the membership of said board thus appointed by the governor, when the senate is not in session, shall be filled by the governor until the next session thereof, when he shall, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint some person to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term. And every future member so appointed by the governor shall be a domiciled inhabitant of the same county as was the retiring member of the board whose place he is appointed to fill. In addition to the five members, one from each county, appointed as hereinbefore mentioned, the said board shall be constituted of two other members. One of these shall be, ex-officio, the state commissioner of public schools; the other shall be appointed by and from the state board of agriculture, on the passage of this act and biennially thereafter. The term of office of the state commissioner of public schools as a member of the said board shall begin from the time of the passage of this act and continue during his incumbency as state commissioner of public schools, his successors each in turn coming into office as such member upon qualifying for office as state commissioner of public schools. The term of office of the member appointed by the state board of agriculture shall be two years from the first day of July of the year of such appointment. Any vacancy that shall occur during the term of office of the said member appointed from the state board of agriculture, whether by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as herein provided for the original appointment."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all provisions of the General Laws and of the Public Laws inconsistent herewith, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 354.

AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 193 of the General Laws as Amended by Chapter 924 of the Public Laws, Passed at the January Session, A. D. 1902, Relating to the Hours of Labor For Minors and Women.

(Passed April 7, 1909.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 22 of Chapter 193 of the General Laws as amended by Chapter 924 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1902, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 22. No minor under sixteen years of age, and no woman, shall be employed in laboring in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment more than fifty-six hours in any one week; and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed ten hours in any one day, excepting when it is necessary to make repairs to prevent the interruption of the ordinary running of the machinery, or when a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week.

Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such persons are employed a printed notice stating the number of hours required of them on each day of the week; and the employment of any such person for a longer time in any day than so stated shall be deemed a violation of this section, unless it appears that such employment is to make up for time lost on some previous day of the same week in consequence of the stopping of the machinery upon which such person was employed or dependent for employment: Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not be construed to enlarge or impair any restriction placed upon the employment of any minor mentioned in chapter 51."

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1910.

CHAPTER 355.

AN ACT Creating a State Board of Veterinarians and Regulating the Practice of Veterinary Medicine, Surgery, and Dentistry.

(Passed April 8, 1909.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. There shall be a state board of veterinarians consisting of five members. At the January session of the general assembly, A. D. 1909, the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint one member of said board to hold office until the first day of February, A. D. 1910; one member to hold office until the first day of February, A. D. 1911; one member to hold office until the first day of February, A. D. 1912; one member to hold office until the first day of February, A. D. 1913; and one member to hold office until the first day of February, A. D. 1914. Thereafter at the January session of the general assembly in each year the governor shall, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint one member of said board, to hold office until the first day of February in the fifth year after his appointment, to succeed the member of said board whose term expires. Any vacancy which may occur in said board when the senate is not in session shall be filled by the governor until the next session thereof, when he shall, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint some person to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term. The persons eligible to appointment on said board shall be veterinarians who are graduates of some reputable school of veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry of a standard recognized by the Rhode Island Veterinary Medical Association, and who shall have been actually engaged in practice as veterinarians in the state of Rhode Island for at least five years next prior to their appointment.

Sec. 2. The members of said board shall organize annually, on the second Tuesday in February in each year, by the election of a chairman, treasurer, and secretary, who shall hold their offices for one year. Three members shall constitute a quorum for all purposes. Said board shall hold regular meetings on the second Tuesday in June and the second Tuesday in February in each year, and such special meetings, and at such times and places, as they may determine. Said board shall make by-laws and rules, not inconsistent with law, as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. The first organization of said board after appointment under this act shall be made within thirty days of its passage.

Sec. 3. Every person engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry in this state shall, on or before the first Monday in June, A. D. 1909, register with said board; Provided, he has been in active practice in said profession for three years, or more, next prior to the date of the passage of this act; and the fee for said registration shall be five dollars, to be paid to said board with the application. The board shall furnish a suitable certificate of said registration. Regularly each year thereafter, in the month of June, a renewal certificate shall be granted, and the fee for each renewal shall be one dollar. Three years of active practice in the state of Rhode Island shall be essentials of registration under this section. It shall be the duty of the state board of veterinarians to pass upon all diplomas to be exhibited at the office, or place of business, or other public place, by an applicant for registration under the provisions of this act. And the continued use or exhibition of a diploma objected to by vote of this board, after notice in writing and an opportunity to be heard before said board, shall be deemed sufficient reason for said board to revoke the certificate of registration in such case.

Sec. 4. Any person not entitled to registration under section three of this act, who has attained the age of twenty-one years and is a graduate of a regular veterinary, medical, surgical, and dental school or college of a standard recognized by the Rhode Island Veterinary Medical Association, may apply to said board for examination with reference to his skill and knowledge of veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry, and be so examined at reasonable times, to be determined by said board. Any person passing an examination satisfactory to said board shall be furnished with a certificate to that effect: Provided, that, prior to said examination, he has paid a fee of ten dollars to the secretary of said board. None of the provisions of this act shall in any way apply to veterinarians in the service of the United States government in this state. Subjects of examination shall be: veterinary anatomy, chemistry, physiology, obstetrics, pathology, therapeutics, materia medica, contagious diseases, and theory and practice of veterinary medicine, surgery and dentistry, or any kindred subject which applies to veterinary science.

Sec. 5. The fee for examination, as stated in section four, shall in no case be returned to the applicant if he fails to pass, but shall be applied to the expenses of the board. An applicant who fails to pass the first examination may at a later date, upon the payment of five dollars, be allowed to take a second examination. All subsequent examinations shall be given at times satisfactory to the board, and a fee of five dollars shall accompany the applications for the same. All examination fees received under this act shall be used towards defraying the expenses of this board. The actual expense of said board shall be paid out of the funds received from applicants for examination and registration: Provided, that in no event shall such expenses be a charge against the state. After all necessary expenses of said board have been paid by the treasurer thereof out of the moneys received by it from said fees, including five dollars for each day's actual attendance to each member of said board, and three cents a mile for mileage, if there be funds for that purpose, the balance of the moneys received by it from said fees under this act shall be paid to the general treasurer. No money shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of said board for said compensation except that received from said fees as aforesaid.

Sec. 6. Said board annually shall present to the general assembly, in the month of January, a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements of said board during the preceding year, with a statement of its acts and proceedings, and such recommendations as said board may deem proper.

Sec. 7. Any person who, not being then lawfully authorized to practice veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry within this state, and so registered according to law, shall practice veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry, or any of its branches, after having received, or with the expectation of receiving, therefor, either directly or indirectly, any bonus, gift, or compensation, or who shall open an office with intent to practice, or who shall hold himself out to the public as a practitioner of veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry, whether by appending to his name the title of doctor, or any abbreviation thereof, or V. S., or any other title or designation implying a practitioner of veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry, or in any other way, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, and upon each and every subsequent conviction shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, or be both fined and imprisoned.

Sec. 8. Complaints for the violation of the provisions of this act may be made by any person, and if made by a member of said board, said member shall be exempt from giving surety for costs on any complaint made as aforesaid.

Sec. 9. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to prohibit advice or service by a person not entitled to practice veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry under the provisions of this act: Provided, he does not hold himself out as a practitioner within the meaning and intent of this act.

Sec. 10. The board may, after due notice and hearing, in its discretion, refuse to grant the certificate provided for in section four of this act to any veterinarian who has violated any of the laws of this state, or who has been guilty of gross unprofessional conduct or conduct of a character likely to deceive or defraud the public; and may, after due notice and hearing, revoke any certificate, issued or granted by it heretofore, for like cause or for any fraud or deception committed in obtaining said certificate, or for any other cause which, in the opinion of said board, shall render the holder of such certificate an unfit person to practice veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry in this state. Any person aggrieved by any decision or ruling of said board may, within ten days after receiving said notice, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, take an appeal therefrom to the superior court sitting at Providence, or the superior court sitting in the county in which said person may dwell, and shall file therein his reasons of appeal, and serve a copy thereof on the secretary of said board. And said superior court shall, as soon as may be, hear and determine said appeal.

Sec. 11. This act shall take effect on and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 356.

AN ACT In Addition to Chapter 56 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of the State Board of Health."

(Passed April 13, 1909.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 56 of the General Laws, entitled "Of the state board of health," is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections, viz.:

"Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the state board of health to keep a register of all persons in this state who are known to be affected with laryngeal or pulmonary tuberculosis. The state board of health shall have sole, exclusive control of said register and shall not permit the inspection thereof nor disclose any of its personal particulars except to officials authorized under the laws of this state to receive such information.

"Sec. 11. The superintendent, or other person, in charge or control of any hospital, school, reformatory, or other institution, deriving the whole or any part of its support from the public funds of the state of Rhode Island, having in charge or under its care or custody any person or persons suffering with pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis, shall, within forty-eight hours after recognition of such disease, make, or cause to be made, in the manner and form prescribed by the state board of health, a record of the name, age, sex, color, occupation, social condition, and residence of the person, or persons, so affected, together with such other information as may be demanded by the state board of health. Said information to be furnished on blanks supplied by the said state board of health, and said information shall be forwarded each week to the office of the secretary of the state board of health, on said blanks. Any superintendent, or other person, charged with any duty under this section who shall fail or refuse to comply with the requirements of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof be fined not more than twenty-five dollars.

"Sec. 12. Whenever any physician knows that any person under his professional care is affected with pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis he shall transmit to the secretary of the said state board of health within seven days, and upon blanks provided by the said state board of health for that purpose, the name, sex, age, color, occupation, social condition, and residence of such person. Any physician failing or refusing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of ten dollars.

"Sec. 13. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the state board of health to report to the prosecuting officers of the different cities and towns in this state any violation of the requirements of sections 11 and 12 of this chapter, and it shall be the duty of the prosecuting officers of said several cities and towns to immediately obtain warrants for the apprehension of persons violating the requirements of said sections 11 and 12."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of July, A. D. 1909.

CHAPTER 357.

AN ACT To Prohibit Sales of Merchandise In Bulk In Fraud of Creditors.

(Passed April 14, 1909.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The transfer of the major part in value or the whole of a stock of merchandise and fixtures, or merchandise or fixtures, otherwise than in the ordinary course of trade and in the regular and usual prosecution of the transferrer's business, whether in one or more parcels or to one or more persons, provided the transfer is all part of substantially one transaction or proceeding or occurs substantially at one time, shall be fraudulent and void as against all persons who are creditors of the transferrer at the time of such transfer unless the transferee demands and receives from the transferrer a written list of the names and addresses of the creditors of the transferrer and certified by him, under oath, to be, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a full, accurate, and complete list of his creditors; and unless the transferee shall, at least five days before such transfer, notify personally, or by registered mail, every creditor whose name and address are stated in said list of the proposed transfer.

Sec. 2. Transfers under this act shall include sales, exchanges, and assignments, and sellers, transferrers, assignors, transferees, and creditors under this act shall include corporations, associations, copartnerships, and individuals; but such transfers shall not be deemed to include assignments for the benefit of creditors, or sales, transfers, or assignments by executors, administrators, guardians, receivers, assignees for the benefit of creditors, trustees in bankruptcy, or by any public officer under judicial process.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after July 1, 1909.

CHAPTER 358.

AN ACT In Amendment of Section 136 of the Court and Practice Act.

(Passed April 15, 1909.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 136 of the Court and Practice Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 136. Every district court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction, except as provided in section 111 and elsewhere in the statutes of this state, of all civil actions legally brought before it wherein the debt or damages laid in the writ do not exceed five hundred dollars, and also over all actions properly brought within its district for possession of tenements or estates let, or held at will or by sufferance. Any district court may order special service of any process, original or auxiliary, in any proceeding within the jurisdiction of the court, by personal notice, notice by mail, or publication in a newspaper within or without the state, for the purpose of dealing with any property, relation, or person within the state and subject to the jurisdiction of the court."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

I certify the foregoing to be true copies.
Attest: CHARLES P. BENNETT,
Secretary of State.

A STOP WATCH.

Lots of Ways In Which It Can Be Made to Amuse Its Owner.

"Having a stop watch," says the man who has just bought one, "reveals a whole lot of ways of amusing yourself that you'd hardly think of before.

"Since I've had a watch I've been able to while away a lot of time—not a pup, either. For instance, walking in the city where the numbered blocks make calculating easy, I am continually holding the watch on my pedestrian efforts.

"I figure first how long it takes me to walk a block. Going at top speed so that some folks think I'm mad, I have been able to do eighty-eight yards in twenty-nine and two-fifth seconds, or about seven miles an hour.

"Then, of course, I time all intermediate distances up to a mile. I've learned pretty well just what four miles an hour means, and I want to tell you that folks who speak so glibly about doing that ought to hold a watch on their performances to see what it means.

"The other day I got up a few sprint races between some boys just so I could time their running. I find there's a lot of fun, too, in making imaginary bets with myself how long it will take me to catch up with some one else walking in the same direction or how long it will be before a car gets to a certain crossing.

"Also a stop watch is a great thing for timing how long you can hold your breath."—New York Sun.

The Game of Cricket.

Cricket dates from the reign of Queen Elizabeth and had its origin in rounders and stool ball. Lord Chesterfield was the first man of weight to take it up seriously and Eton the first public school. In those days scores were notched upon tally sticks, the ball had heavy cross seams, the bats were curved, and the fielders stood almost in Indian file. The early laws of the game had their inception at the Star and Garter inn, Pall Mall, and one of the few of these original laws which obtain today is that of the tossup. The wickets were twenty-two inches high and the ball six inches in length. The first county match was when Kent played England in 1711, and on this occasion vast sums of money changed hands.

"Oh, John, don't you wish we could sit here and spoon forever?"

"Yes, dearest. But let's go now. I think I hear the dinner bell!"—Boston Post.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WANTED—A RIDER AGENT IN EACH TOWN and district to ride and exhibit sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. *Write for full particulars and special offer at once.*

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. *without a cent deposit* in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and *you will not be out one cent.*

FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save $10 to $25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of *factory prices* and *remarkable special offers* to rider agents.

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the *wonderfully low prices* we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with $1.00 profit above factory cost.

DOUBLE BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from $3 to $8 or $10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

COASTER-BRAKES, single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at *half the usual retail prices.*

$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF SELF-HEALING TIRES $4.80 *A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY*

The regular retail price of these tires is $8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will fill you a sample pair for $4.80 (cash with order $4.55).

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

NAILS, Tacks or Glass will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D," also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make—SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is $8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only $4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price $4.55 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

IF YOU NEED TIRES don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

DO NOT WAIT or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW!

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

4-8-tf

Concerning Two Sounds.

When Joseph Henry Lumpkin was chief justice of Georgia a case was brought up from Columbus in which a wealthy citizen asked for an injunction to prevent the construction of a planing mill across the street very near his palatial residence. His grounds for complaint consisted chiefly in the proposition that the noise of the mill would wake him too early in the morning.

"Let the mill be built," said the chief justice in rendering his decision. "Let its wheels be put in motion. The progress of machinery must not be stopped to suit the whims or the fears of any man. Complainant's fears are imaginary. The sound of the machinery will not be a nuisance. On the contrary, it will prove a lullaby. Indeed, I know of but two sounds in all nature that a man cannot become reconciled to, and they are the braying of an ass and the tongue of a scolding woman."—Atlanta Constitution.

Poulticed With Mud.

A noted explorer recently returned from central Africa tells of a unique method employed by his companions and himself to alleviate the dreadful agony of prolonged thirst. In parts of the dark continent there are great stretches of country where no water fit to drink is to be found, although there are here and there pools of thick, stagnant mud. In such country the party wandered for five days without water and might have perished but for an idea that occurred to their leader. Following his advice and example, they collected the stagnant mud wherever it was to be found and made it into long poultices, which they fastened round their bodies next the skin. This simple process they found to give great relief.—London Answers.

Before and After.

"A woman is as old as she looks," quoted the wise guy.

"Before or after she is dressed to go out?" queried the simple mug.—Philadelphia Record.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

HE BROKE A SPRING.

And the Owner of the Wagon Was Grateful For the Truth.

In a small southern Indiana town is a liveryman who has ideas of his own about conducting his business.

Not long ago an Indianapolis drummer, known for his ability to get over ground in a hurry, had one of old Henry's rigs with which he drove to a neighboring town. Part of the way was over a corduroy road. The drummer's business detained him longer than he expected, and when he finally got back to the buggy for the return trip he found that he would have to drive some to catch a train.

He made the livery outfit scamper along the road at a lively pace. Finally, when he struck the corduroy road, he felt something snap and knew that he had broken a spring on the buggy. He saw visions of having to make the damage good to old Henry. When he reached the barn he jumped out and said:

"Henry, I broke a spring. How much do I owe you?"

"How did you break it, Gus?" asked the liveryman.

"Driving like the dickens over a rough road," the drummer answered frankly.

"Then you don't owe me anything."

"Why, how's that?"

"Well, that's the first time I ever had a spring broke that way. It's a new way o' breakin' them. All I ever had broke before was broke drivin' easy over a smooth road."—Indianapolis News.

Wide Doorways.

In the making over of an old house, as also in building a new one, it is always a good plan to have the doorways in the rooms on the first floor made unusually wide, almost as large as the rooms themselves, for in this way a greater sense of space and airiness is given even when the house is not large. Portieres may be hung in these roomy doorways to keep away drafts and to give a certain privacy, but in warm summer days and also when entertaining a large number of persons the portieres may be drawn back and almost the entire ground floor thus transformed into one large room.—Baltimore American.

"The Catch of the Settlement."

"Well, this beats everything, cried a young girl as she came into the office of "The Home Settlement" to give her daily report, "I knew sooner or later, some epidemic would break out in those tenement houses on MacDougal street, and now, there are nine cases of Scarlet Fever in them which have been brought before my notice. Oh, if I only could get hold of Mr. VanderCooper, would I not just speak my mind to him, I should tell him a few things that would take his Lordship down a peg or two—for I am not afraid of him even if he does possess thirty millions"—and with a rapid jerk, the young speaker snatches a pretty hat from her head, and throws herself into an old arm chair in front of an open wood fire—for it is one of those glorious days in Autumn, when the air is cool and crispy—and when Mother Nature is putting on its gayest c r—of rich crimson and golden hues. Our heroine, Nancie, was the only child of Bishop St. Clare of Texas, and for the past three years was at the head of the Home Settlement, amid the tenement quarters in the Eastern part of New York City. It was rumored that Miss Nancie could call up her temper at a moment's notice, but for all that she certainly was the Guardian Angel of the Settlement, and befriended all, both large and small, who came to her for help. And many a strayed dog has been picked up by Nancie, and been fortunate enough to find a home in the Bide a Wel.

Nancie, when our story opens, had just past her twenty second birthday and was as good, at heart, as she was fair of face. When she worked, she did it with her whole heart and soul, and often her impulsiveness would have gotten her into hot water, if it had not been that her kind, patient friend Ben Gray (who did all the typewriting for the Settlement) prevented her from acting on the impulse of the moment.

Nancie, as she sits by the fire, watching the large golden flames roll up the chimney, is a different sort of girl, than when she is in motion. Her whole soul seems to be in her large brown eyes, as she gazes, now and then, timidly across to where Ben is kneeling in front of the fire, toasting some bread, at the same time snatching sly looks at Nancie. Our heroine's hair was the envy of many, it was such a beautiful golden brown, and with her large brown eyes, she made indeed a perfect picture. She seemed to be in her element with her settlement work, and in spite of the rough surroundings, she always managed to have a cosey air of refinement around her.

From the very first of her stay at the Settlement she organized afternoon tea, for all the helpers, and indeed, the tea hour not only combined a jolly time, but it put social ideas in the workers. Among all the helpers Kittie Spruce (one of the District nurses) was the chum of Nancie, and many a pleasant chat they had together, talking about Ben Gray because, from the first, our heroine, for some unknown reason had picked him out for herself. Most strange indeed, because he was not what one would call a handsome man, nor did he hold himself well, but that was doubtless due to the poor worn out clothes he wore and although he always looked extremely neat the patches on his trousers and even on the elbows of his coat were most visible.

For over two years had Ben Gray been working in the office of the Settlement, and, no one knew anything about him, excepting that he was a hard, honest worker, and adored Miss Nancie St. Clare. About two weeks before my story opens, Ben offered himself to Nancie and told her of a letter he had received from a relation of his stating that an Aunt had died, leaving Ben a little sum of money, which would allow him to have a tiny home of his own. Nancie was more than delighted over her sweetheart's good luck, and told him that she would marry him on Christmas Eve.

It was the last of October when our story opens, and Nancie has just returned from hearing dreadful tales about Horace VanderCooper's tenement houses; for over a year had she written him, in care of his lawyer, but no answer came, excepting a card from his Secretary stating, that Mr. VanderCooper had left New York and was travelling and no one knew where he had gone.

"Well, Ben, quick while we are waiting for the kettle to boil, I will ask you to take a letter down in shorthand, which you can write on the typewriter."

Dear Sir:—

It is over a year, since I wrote you about the disgraceful way your tenement houses were being conducted and have received no answer; I merely write to state facts. In the Second tenement, up two flights on the North West side, Widow Blake and her three children have come down with scarlet fever, owing to escape of sewer gas, which is running all through your houses on MacDougal St. On the top floor back, Mike Sullivan's three little boys (and one is a cripple) lie at the point of death with the fever. Of course, I have arranged that all the sick children will be removed to the hospital at once—these are the facts. Now if I were in your place I would give each of my tenants a hundred dollars, to move elsewhere, where they could make themselves comfortable, and then I would tear down completely all my tenement houses, and build a whole row of up to date tenements. Remember Mr. VanderCooper, the Lord has only given you your riches for just a little while. It is up to you, to put it to good use.

Sincerely yours,
NANCIE ST. CLARE.

Oct 30.

P. S. I should like to know that before Dec. 24th (which is my wedding day) that the good Lord will help you, to do what I have suggested, for I would like to feel that all the three years that I have spent in the Settlement, have not been in vain."

About a week after, just as Nancie and Ben, were roasting apples, and popping corn in front of the office fire, a Special Delivery letter came for our heroine. "At last!" cried Nancie as she tore open the envelope and seeing the contents of it said, "My dream is going to happen. Listen, dear Ben," and kneeling by his side, they read the letter together.

Dear Miss St. Clare:—

Your letter touched me more than I can say, for it showed me that my heart which had been trampled upon by women of the world, still lived.

I am deeply grieved to hear of the children's illness, and trust that they are on the road to recovery. You may expect my lawyer Davis, to call on you to-morrow with my architects, Lords & Bellows, for I have given them full instructions to build a whole row of up-to-date tenements, and I have given you carte blanche to carry out all your ideas of modern improvements. I should like to suggest that in the middle of the row of the tenements, you have a snug house built for yourself and husband to live in, so you can keep me posted, as to my tenants' needs. I enclose a hundred dollar bill to each of my poor tenants, that are living in my house, and tell them from now on I shall strive to be a better landlord.

Sincerely yours,
Horace VanderCooper.

"Well, Ben darling, to think that my life's dream is going to take place," and as she stooped down to stroke his hand, he silently folded her in his loving arms, in a tender embrace.

It is Christmas eve in The Home Settlement, and everyone both far and near have come to see Miss Nancie married.

The little children are all marching through the long corridor to the public hall, which has been so beautifully decorated with colored tinsel and bits of gold paper cut into rings and joined into long graceful rows around the ceiling. On one side of the room, stood a large screen, which closes from view a superb Christmas tree all decorated with Santa Claus' choicest toys (from Mr. VanderCooper.) On the other side of the hall a little altar had been most tastefully arranged, a lovely lace scarf, which has been worked by the young girls' society, as a wedding present has been put on the top of the altar and rich clusters of holly with large red berries have been placed all around, while over thirty candles are burning on the altar.

Everything was at last ready, and soon word came that the bride was approaching. The Bishop came all the way from Texas to marry his daughter.

The murmurs of the children—ahs and ohs at the sight of Miss Nancie, clad in her pretty bridal costume, brought more happiness to her than if a swell organist was playing a wedding march. Everyone present could not help but notice how very handsome Ben looked, and how much taller his new suit of clothes made him appear. His large blue eyes were dancing with happiness, and his black curley hair, seemed to wave, with more ease and grace than ever before, but in spite of his happiness, Guy was extremely pale, and appeared at times ill at ease.

The wedding was soon over and all the people flocked around the happy couple, but as Nancie was about to cut her wedding cake—word came to her, that Mr. VanderCooper would be with them all in time for the tree. No sooner had the children finished that beautiful Christmas carol "There is a wonderful tree, a wonderful tree" Mr. VanderCooper's card was brought to Nancie. So she and her husband went to the office to meet Mr. VanderCooper, as they had never seen him before—no one was in the office but Mr. Davis, Mr. VanderCooper's lawyer, who took Ben's hand as he entered the room, and congratulated him, for having found a true noble hearted woman, who had loved him for himself alone—in spite of his poverty. "Why—Ben" —said Nancie, "What does Mr. Davis mean. I never knew he was a friend of yours—and where had Mr. VanderCooper gone." "Well, darling, while Davis goes and tells our friends in the Hall a Christmas story, I will tell you one also. I am Horace VanderCooper. No—don't interrupt me—ever since I was twenty one, every where I went, I heard from all sides, 'there goes the rich Mr. VanderCooper who has thirty millions,' and daughters were told to court me. Well, about three years ago, being tired of living alone I decided to marry, so I became engaged to woman, who was somewhat older than myself. I went one day to call upon her when she was not expecting me and found her with an old beau, and I heard her say, 'Don't be a fool, Charlie, of course you must know I never could love Horace, but mother owes for our summer wardrobe and Madame Elsie has written that if we don't pay her within a month's time she will go to court, so mother thought she could get a good haul of his money, if I became engaged to him, of course no woman would think of marrying him except for his money, for no woman could ever love him.'

"This is the reason, dearest, that all these years, you have known me, as poor Ben Gray," and taking the letter she had written to him about building a new tenement house, he hands it to her with a deed for the same to do as she likes with it and says, "This letter has taught me my duty towards my neighbor," and then as he gently takes her in his loving arms, the soft low notes of the Christmas carols in the distance can be heard coming from the grateful hearts of the people, who have discovered what a great lady their Miss Nancie has become.

LOUISA FRANCIS CUTLER LYON.

A Woman's Revenge.

It is perfectly incomprehensible how man can go on wearing the clothes he does—how he can balance on his head a huge black jam pot with a ledge to it, incase his limbs in long, tight sacks of dingy hue and wear round his manly throat something resembling a shining metal band. Every new fashion for man that comes out appears to me uglier than the last.—Spinster in M. A. P.

"You're wasting your own time and mine," said the busy merchant, impatiently. "I should think you'd see that."

"Why so?" demanded the insurance man.

"I told you some time ago that I was insured to the limit."

"I know you did, but a man will say most anything to get rid of an insurance agent."—Philadelphia Press.

The American tourists were returning from abroad.

"America expects every citizen to do his duty," read a patriotic inscription on the ship. The Americans read it and smiled:

"Oh, we shall 'do' the duty all right," they whispered. And then smuggling began that would have made the tariff bill look sick.—Chicago Daily News.

"Some of the greatest classical composers did not make any money," said the guest at the musical.

"Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox, "that thought is about the only thing that gives me any comfort when I listen to the things they made up."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Browne—He certainly does live high. It seems to me his whole thought is of his victuals.

Mrs. Malaprop—That's the truth. He's jest what you might call a reg'lar ipecac.

Neglected calumny soon expires. Show that you are hurt and you give it the appearance of truth.—Tacitus.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

How Senators Conceal Thought.

"The late Senator Allison of Iowa was ever regarded as a statesman who was loath to express positive and decided views on matters of current political interest," said a Washington newspaper man.

In this respect he left a good successor in the person of Senator Culberson of Texas, an able and upright solon, but a man who greatly dislikes committing himself in any outright fashion. Col. Bill Sterett, the noted Texas editor, some years ago repaired to the rooms of the senator at a Dallas hotel to ask his views about a few things that were then uppermost in the public mind and, according to Sterett, something like the following dialogue took place.

"'What do you think of the present trend of imperialism, senator?'

"'Well, it's a matter I haven't studied out thoroughly as yet, but will let you know as soon as I have matured my views.'

"'Do you approve of the annexation of the Philippines?'

"'As to that I am not quite ready to give an opinion now. In general, I am against the acquisition of undesirable territory.

"'What ought we to do with the trusts, senator?'

"'That is a big question and one requiring much thought before a competent opinion can be rendered. As soon as I have a chance to get into the subject thoroughly, I will send for you.'

"'Do you approve the platform adopted by the state democratic convention?'

"'I have not had time to give it more than a cursory glance and am not qualified to say anything on its merits or demerits.'

"'Senator, just between ourselves, confidentially and not for publication, would you mind telling me what you thought of the equator?'

"'Well, Bill, that's easier said than done. You see the equator has a north side and a south side and I'd rather be left out of any discussion of the topic. The equator never did me any harm and I have only kind and respectful feelings toward it.'"—Baltimore American.

A Story Gone Wrong.

It is said that a New England minister once told the following story just before the collection was taken up:

"I have heard of a man, prosperous and well-to-do, who went to church one Sunday, and put a cent—just a plain copper cent—in the collection box.

"On the way home he was overtaken by a sudden heavy shower and, having no umbrella, crawled into a hollow log by the roadside to keep himself dry until the downpour was over.

"Soon the log began to swell, and the wetter it got the more it swelled, until the sides finally closed in on the prosperous citizen and held him in a grip like a vise.

"The rain ceased, but the unfortunate man was unable to move hand or foot. He shouted for help, but no one heard him. He was about to give up in despair when he suddenly thought of the cent he had dropped into the collection box that day, and it made him feel so mean and small that he crawled right out of the log without any further trouble.

"Now, if you expect to get caught in a shower and be obliged to take refuge in a hollow log on the way home, by all means put a cent in the contribution basket! If you don't anticipate a crisis of that sort—well, you will know what to do when the basket is passed!"

The minister expected a shower of silver and bills to follow this story, but unfortunately, just as the collection began a black cloud passed overhead, it suddenly began to sprinkle—and the pennies fairly rained into the contribution basket! Only one quarter, a solitary dime, and a lone nickel were found among the coppers; and they got in before the shower began.

The congregation, it seems, had all left their umbrellas at home, and they were not taking any chances.—New York Times.

One on the Doctor.

Just as he was sleeping along about 40 miles an hour and never slowing up for crossings, Dr. C. E. Battles was aroused by somebody firing a salute on the telephone at the head of his bed.

The little clock on the dresser recorded 1 a. m.

"This is the municipal lighting plant," said a voice. "Would you mind looking out of the window to see if the street lights are burning there on your corner?"

Anybody but a doctor would have slammed the receiver into place without waiting to hear another word. But being used to getting out of bed at all hours of the night, the doctor went over to the window and looked out. The lights seemed to be sticking to business same as usual.

Having diagnosed the case of the lights as practically normal, the doctor pit-a-patted back to the phone to make his report.

"They're all right," said he, just that tersely.

"Very well, then," came back the voice, "suppose you blow 'em out!"

The next day the telephone man came around and patched up the phone so that it was just as good as new.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

More Than Likely.

Romantic He (with his arm around her waist)—All this seems so familiar to me, darling—the quiet night, the whispered word, the tender look. I wonder if it is a memory of some previous existence?

Practical She—No, William; it is more likely a memory of some previous sweetheart.—Referee.

"Shall we elope?" she asked, coyly, "or shall we tell father and have a conventional wedding, with people throwing rice at us?"

"Let's tell father," he answered. "I'd rather take a chance on rice than buckshot."—Washington Star.

A little girl's father had a round bald spot. Kissing him at bedtime she said:

"Stoop down, popsy. I want to kiss the place where the lining shows."—Christian Register.

"Papa, what is a safety match?"

Mr. Henpecked (looking carefully about to see if his wife is within hearing distance)—A safety match, son, is when a baldheaded man marries an armless woman.

Love's Doubting.

The only incidents that marred our happiness were sudden and inexplicable "flare ups." Occasionally, to our amazement, a trifle would make us glare at each other like animals and speak bitterly. Five minutes later we would express our regret and shame. Soon I perceived that these quarrels were due to nerves and to the trials of adjustment. One evening we had an argument that was particularly violent and distressing. It ended by Frank's going to bed. I remained in the seat where I had been reading, and for a long time I pretended to myself that I was going on reading. Presently tears fell on my book. Then I said: "How silly all this is! I am making myself suffer, and I am making Frank suffer too. I will go and tell him that I am sorry." So I stole into the bedroom. He was sleeping peacefully.

That little experience, not without humor as I look back on it, made me first realize how differently Frank and I could be affected by the same cause. It marked the beginning of my uneasiness. Soon I stopped reading aloud to Frank; why, I can't remember. Little things disturbed me. At first the thought of them used to be swept away by my delight on seeing Frank in the evening. Then, too, there would come the feeling that those things were accidents and would not occur again. In the second year of our marriage, just after dinner, Frank would read the newspaper till he began to doze. Then he would rouse himself and try to be agreeable. The effort troubled me. There was also the quiet and efficient deciding of little details without reference to my wishes. And here I felt there was danger. Once I said to myself, "Suppose I should tire him," and I grew cold. Then I thought of the moment when I should discover that I was tiring him. Here my sense of humor came to my rescue, and I felt better. I imagine that many women pass through this phase.—American Magazige.

Not Bidding for Fame.

Bertie Kavanaugh, who is 7 years old, went to Central park one afternoon lately to sail his boat on Conservatory pond. In reaching out too far from the board walk he tumbled in. Johnny Cusack, 8 years old, was the only person who saw him.

"Bertie's in the lake and drowning," cried Johnny.

A man in overalls who was sitting on a beach a short distance away dropped the newspaper he had been reading and went with the messenger. He jumped in, clothes and all, and felt about the bottom with his feet.

The water was breast-high. After a time he felt something, and reaching down he found the boy clinging to some roots at the bottom. He broke the boy's grasp and carried him to the board walk. A policeman came down on the run and sent for an ambulance.

"What's your name and address?" the policeman asked the rescuer.

"What difference does it make who I am?" responded the man.

"I want to get it on the records," said the policeman.

"G'wan with your records! I'm no hero. I got kids of me own home with the old woman," said the man, as he squeezed some water from his clothes and started for the park entrance.

The ambulance surgeon resuscitated Bertie.—Chicago Tribune.

The Twins.

Frank Work, the aged New York millionaire, was talking to a reporter about international marriages.

"I can't understand," he said, "why a beautiful American heiress will marry one of these fortune-hunting, empty-headed foreigners when she might have her pick of a hundred strong, clean, industrious American men.

"The girl who makes an international marriage," said Mr. Work, frowning, "misses the real thing as widely as the Homer twins missed it.

"The Homer twins, aged about four, got their morning bath, and then were dressed in clean white suits and told to go out and play.

"At the end of an hour or so, their mother went to look for them. She found them in the back garden. It had rained the night before, and a certain favorite hollow under an elm tree was one soft mess of ankle-deep mud. In this mud, on their stomachs, lay the twins, kicking out their legs and brandishing their arms with vigor.

"'What on earth are you doing?' the mother cried.

"'We're learnin' to swim, mother,' the twins answered."—Washington Star.

An Opportunity For Him.

Mose Foreace (ardently)—Tell me, Miss Angie, may I contribute to yo'r future happiness?

Miss Angie—Well, Mr. Foreace, as I accepted Abe Gingerbread last ebenin' dere is weddin' presents to be thought ob, to be shuah.—Judge.

A practical joker recently made his first trip to Niagara Falls, and a guide that he hired was trying to impress him with their magnitude.

"Grand!" suggested the guide.

The visitor did not seem impressed.

"Millions of gallons a minute," explained the guide.

"How many a day?" asked the tourist.

"Oh, billions and billions," said the guide.

The other looked across and down and up, as if gauging the flow, and then turned away disinterestingly.

"Runs all night, too, I suppose," he remarked nonchalantly.

The guide never recovered.

Mrs. Tellit—It isn't polite to turn your back on people.

Tellit—It isn't wise, either, unless you are sure that your dress is buttoned to the limit. Think that over!—Chicago News.

"Uncle, can't I be a pirate when I grow up?"

"Sure you can, son. What do you want to pirate—books or plays?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"What do you think of this picture?"

"Rotten!"

"Why, it was taken from life."

"Pity the artist wasn't."—Cleveland Leader.

"There is safety in numbers," quoted the wise guy.

"Yes, until you discover that too many cooks spoil the broth," added the simple mug.—Philadelphia Record.

"A case of love at first sight, eh?"

"No, second sight. The first time he saw her he didn't know she was an heiress."—Exchange.

Time to Laugh.

Vaudeville is known as the "laugh trust," but not for the reason one might think. It gets the phrase because there are a certain definite number of devices in its category of acts that controls the laughs of its audiences. The same old things are always good for a laugh in vaudeville. According to the Bohemian Magazine, a new device, a new bit of "business," a new joke, are all regarded as dangerous by the performers. The following table details some of the times at which a vaudeville audience regularly laughs:

When a comedian walks with a mincing step and speaks in a falsetto voice.

When a German comedian opens his coat and discloses a green waistcoat.

When a comedy acrobat falls down repeatedly.

When a performer asks the orchestra leader if he is a married man.

When a black face comedian says something about chicken.

When a performer starts to rise from a chair and the drummer pulls a resined piece of cord so that the performer thinks his clothes have ripped.

When the drummer suddenly beats the drum during a comedian's song and the latter stops and looks in his direction.

When a tramp comedian turns around and discloses a purple patch or several pearl buttons or a target sewed on the seat of his trousers.

When the funny member of the troupe of instrumentals interrupts the progress of a melody by sounding a discordant note on his trombone.

When a clown of a team of acrobats poises himself to do a presumably difficult feat and suddenly changes his mind and walks away without doing it.—New York Sun.

Not a Success.

The other day I met a farmer whom I had encountered two years before, and who told me that he was preparing to take in summer boarders and would have an attraction over other farmers for miles around. I tried to find out what it was, but he was mum. Recalling the incident at this meeting, I asked how his attraction had worked.

"Say, I was a blamed fool!" he blurted out in reply.

"The thing didn't take, then?"

"Take! Why, man, it emptied my house as fast as I could fill it! There wasn't a guest remained, more than two nights."

"But what was the trouble?"

"Why, I dammed up a creek and made a frogpond of it, and I went to the trouble of catching a hundred frogs and putting them in."

"But what for?"

"So that the frogs would sing my boarders to sleep nights. I thought it was the cutest durned trick in the business."

"And the frogs didn't sing?"

"Sing? They sung to beat the band. Never heard such singing in all my born days. You could hear it a mile. Lord, but how those frogs did tune 'er up!"

"Then where was the failure?" I asked.

"In the boarders, sir. Not a blasted one of them that struck my place had an ear for music!"—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. Serial number 1098.

The British Government owns 25,000 camels.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

Under normal conditions, ten inches of snow yield one inch of water.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose one pill.

Notwithstanding its thickness, the elephant's skin is very sensitive.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

It is estimated that the Kaffirs steal $1,250,000 worth of diamonds every year from the Kimberly diamond mines.

Every woman who suffers from Sick Headache, and who dislikes to take bitter doses, should try Carter's Little Liver Pills. They are the easiest of all medicines to take. A positive cure for the above distressing complaint; give prompt relief in Dyspepsia and Indigestion; prevent and cure Constipation and Piles. As easy to take as sugar, only one pill a dose. Price 25 cents. If you try them you will not be without them.

Insurance From Italy.

Insurance came from mediaeval Italy. It is believed to date from the sixteenth century, and at that time it was known in Florence. The Romans did not know insurance. The nearest they came to it was the practice of a company supplying the army to require a guarantee from the state against the loss of ships. But this was soon abandoned, because damages had been collected for sunken ships too worthless to float.

Outdoor Trimmings.

"Tell me something."

"Well?"

"What's an al fresco lunch?"

"A lunch served with caterpillars instead of flies."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Metallic Maid.

Miss Hunt—I didn't know that Miss Flash was a college graduate, did you?

Miss Blunt—To be sure I did. She is one of the aluminum of Vassar.—Boston Courier.

It Depends.

Wigwag (trying to think of insomnia) —When you haven't been able to sleep for about a week what do you call it?

Youngpop—What is it, a boy or girl?—Philadelphia Record.

It costs the devil little trouble to catch the lazy man.—German Proverb.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wasting No Time.

If it hadn't been for a too deep-rooted curiosity on the part of another guest at a summer resort recently, a young lady who must, out of courtesy, remain unnamed would have retained a reputation for erudition which she had already acquired.

The other guests noticed that after breakfast she would invariably take a book with her while she walked to a shady spot, where she would sit down and thoughtfully peruse the work. After dinner it was the same thing until dusk called a halt. In fact, all her social hours were forced into the afternoon.

One woman commented to her on the book. "You're fond of reading?" she asked.

"Very," was the reply.

"But you must have read that book over and over again," said the questioner, pointing to the book under the young woman's arm.

"No; it's a very difficult book to read steadily and memorize."

"O, do you memorize?" was the next question.

"This book, yes," she said.

"But you don't give yourself a chance to meet any of the young men we have here," persisted the curious one. "Don't you care for the society of the men?"

"Of one man, yes," she answered, drooping her head. "I'm engaged to be married after the summer season."

"O, indeed!" And the information was relished, for it meant gossip at the table.

"That," continued the young woman, "is why I am reading this book. I don't want to waste any time."

The book was a cook book, from which she was learning how to make roasts, stews, cakes, pies, sauces and other dishes, on the theory that the way to retain a man's heart is to feed his stomach.—New York Times.

Well Played.

The village amateur orchestral society was giving its annual concert to an audience mainly composed of admiring relatives and friends.

A selection from "Maritana" had just been given, and Stronglungs, the "circular bass" player, wiped the perspiration from his manly brow.

"Phew!" he murmured. "It's warm. What's the next piece?"

"Oh, that thing from 'San Toy,'" answered the 'cello man wearily.

Stronglungs gasped. "Why," he spluttered, "I've—I've just played that!"

Couldn't Forget It.

"Saturday night some miscreant lugged off a whole cord of my wood, and somehow I can't forget about it!" declared Silas.

"Have you tried to forget it?" inquired his friend.

"Yes. Sunday morning I went to church hoping I could get it off my mind, and before I had been there five minutes the choir started in singing 'The Lost Chord,' so I got out!"—Judge.

It was at a breach of promise case, and the rustic defendant was under cross examination.

"Now tell me, please," said the counsel sternly, "on the evening of the 10th when you bade her goodby did she suffer you to kiss her?"

"Well," said the witness slowly, "I reckon now I did give her a kiss or two, but there weren't much sufferin' about it as I could see."

And even the learned judge condescended to smile.

Congress had been asked would it please do something for the Delaware.

"Delaware?" repeated the member with a puzzled air. "What's that?"

"It's a river that Washington once crossed," explained an advanced representative of the people.

"Well, he got across all right, didn't he?" responded the inquirer. "What's the use of improving the river now?"—Phila. Ledger.

Curate (who struggles to exist on £120 a year with wife and six children) —We are giving up meat as a little experiment, Miss Dasher.

Wealthy Parishioner—Oh, yes. One can so well live on fish, poultry, game and plenty of nourishing wines, can't one?—London Punch.

"That is quite a remarkable Rembrandt," said the connoisseur.

"Sir!" rejoined Mrs. Comrox.

"Yes, Rembrandt, you know, the great painter."

"Oh! I thought you said 'remnant.'"—Washington Star.

"What is your opinion of this new cure? Do you think walking through the grass will make a person healthy?" asked the boarding-house lady at the table.

"Well, it seems to have made this beef pretty tough," replied the boarder, trying hard to cut his steak.

"Do you know they suspect that old man of leading a double life."

"What gives rise to that?"

"Why, he's so mean and cross around home that they think he must be pleasant and agreeable somewhere." —Exchange.

"What's the matter?"

"Just quarreled with my wife."

"What about?"

"She said that a woman whom we met was beautiful and I agreed with her."—Houston Post.

"But I am so unworthy, darling!" he murmured as he held the dear girl's hand in his.

"Oh, George," she sighed, "if you and papa agreed on every other point as you do on that, how happy we would be!"

The Columbia River is the second river in size, measured by volume, in the United States, its maximum flow of 1,600,000 second-feet being only slightly exceeded by that of the Mississippi.

Pickpocket (who has just been "nabbed")—Strike me, if my luck ain't dead out! 'Ter think that only this mornin' I 'ad a 'aircut—a sheer waste o' thrupence.—The Sketch.

Mrs. Mulligan—Oi hear that Mrs. Casey is givin' a party on Monday. Her youngest daughter's coming out.

Mrs. Dugan—An' phwat was she in fer?—Century Magazine.

"Do you think alfalfa muffins could be appetizing?"

"I don't see why they shouldn't be —to horses and mules."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The learned man conceals his erudition, the silly man clothes himself with it.—Houssaye.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
MISS E. M. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21 1909.

NOTES.

Dexter Items, Concluded.

(14) Waterman T. (4), b Grafton, 1790, md Fanny Orne, of Attleboro, b 1793, dau of James.

Children:

(37) 1 Horatio (5), b Hopkinton, 1818. Issue.

(38) 2 Ann E. (5) b Attleboro, 1815, md Caleb Ingraham.

(39) 3 George Thomas (5), b No. Prov. 1819. Issue.

(40) 4 Fanny Orne (5), b No. Prov. 1822, md Abner D. Horn.

(41) 5 Waterman W. (5) b No. Prov. 1824. Issue.

(42) 6 Henry Bowers (5) b No. Prov. 1827.

(43) 7 Sarah L. (5) b No. Prov. 1830, md Ray W. Potter.

(44) 8 Caroline Read (5) b No. Prov. 1832.

(19) Joseph W. (4) Dexter b 1801 at Pawtucket. Ch.

(45) 1 Charles, b Ohio, 1829. Nothing further known.

(24) James A. (5) Dexter, b North Prov. 1817, md Mary Jackson, of Eng. b 1819. Ch.

(46) 1 Sarah Sophia (6), b 1854.

(25) Thomas B. (5) Dexter, b 1819, md Abby Braman, b 1820. Was engineer. Ch.

(47) 1 Thomas Fred } twins, b 1848.
(48) 2 Abby Maria }

(49) 3 Ada M., b 1859.

(29) Jerahmeel J. (5), b Smithfield, 1806, md Eliza A. Marchant, b Yarmouth, Mass., 1807. Ch.

(50) 1 Jerahmeel, (6) b Pawtucket, 1835.

(51) 2 Albert, (6) b Pawtucket, 1836, md Julia ——, of Smithfield; had Wm. Albert b 1859.

(52) 3 Mary Eliza, (6) b Pawtucket 1842.

(33) Simon Willard (5) Dexter, b Pawt. 1820, md Anne Eliza S. Brown, b Seekonk, Mass., 1820. Ch.

(53) 1 Amey Eliza, (6) b 1844, unmarried.

(54) 2 Emma, (6) b 1845.

(55) 3 Samuel Francis (6) b 1847.

(56) 4 Amelia J. (6) b 1849.

(36) Samuel Slater (5) Dexter, b 1827, md Elvira dau of Sylvester Crowell of Pawtucket.

Ch.:

(57) 1 Sarah F., (6) b 1850.

(58) 2 Nelly, (6) b 1854.

(59) 3 Charles, (6) b 1855 (?)

(37) Horatio, (5) b Hopkinton, 1818, md Mary S. Mitchell b New York City, 1811.

Children:

(60) 1 Horatio, b No. Prov. 1837.

(61) 2 Sebastian, (6) b No. Prov. 1838.

(62) 3 Abner (6) L., b No. Prov. 1841.

(63) 4 Mary Eliza, (6) b No. Prov. 1847.

(39) Geo. Thomas, (5) b Pawt. 1819, md Martha, dau of John Salisbury, of Warren, b 1820.

(41) Waterman, (5) b No. Prov., 1824, md Mary J., of Capt. Baker of Fall River, b 1828.

(64) 1 Grace A., (6) b. N. Prov., 1847.

(65) 2 Clara W., (6) b N. Prov., 1849.

(66) 3 Herbert C., (6) b. N. Prov., 1852.

(67) 4 Annie G., (6) b N. Prov., 1854.

(68) 5 Frank Gregory, (6) b N. Prov., 1856.—E. M. T.

QUERIES.

6460. LAKE—Daniel Lake enlisted at Providence for 9 mos; stature 5ft, 9 in; hair dark; complexion light; occupation laborer; birthplace Tiverton, R. I.; residence Providence, R. I; age 19. In R. I., reg't for year 1781—private, enlisted for Tiverton, for campaign of 1782, N. Briggs' Class; enlisted Mar. 22, 1782, for 9 mos. service; birthplace Tiverton; residence Tiverton; age 19 private, Capt. John Holden's co; enlisted by Rhode Island for Campaign of 1782. Rec'd clothing April 2, 1782, served in R. I., reg't; Campaign of 1782; discharged Dec 19, 1782.—of the late R. I., Continental reg't; 9 mos service; Campaign of 1782; received certificate for service in Campaign.—private, R. I., Continental; R. I., pensioner residing in Cayuga County, N. Y.; placed on pension roll Sept 24, 1832; commencement of pension Mar 4, 1831; aged 69; residence Tiverton; pension application sworn to, May 26, 1818. Granted. Would like to learn parentage of this Daniel Lake. Also name of wife, with dates of birth, marriage and death, and list of children.—C. H.

6461. CHAMPLIN—Can H. P. give me any information about the parents of Joseph Champlin? I am interested as Joseph Champlin's mother who was Phoebe Card whose parents I have not been able to find in spite of a year's search, and Alice Champlin married John Tucker the son of Nathan, grandson of Nathan, and great grandson of Alice (Card) Tucker. On both sides it runs back to Cards and I need help on both lines. I have a lot of information on the Champlin and Tucker lines I will gladly exchange, beginning with Elijah and Phoebe (Card) and bringing the line almost to date, but not a date in the whole line which is the part I would be glad to secure. In the Tucker line I can carry John and Alice (Champlin) Tucker down for several generations, but I have no dates which I likewise would appreciate—L. C.

6462. COOK—Will H. H. who sent in a query numbered 6457 in a recent issue tell me if he can place an Electa Cook who married Jonathan Card born 1763 probably No. Kingstown moved to Dutchess County, N. Y., died there 1804. At his death she married a Mr. Denney and had a son Alfred Denney.

ANSWERS.

6459. TUCKER—Nathan Tucker (of Nathan and Susan (Potter) Tucker) born (??—??) mar. (—— ? ——) Fanny Champlin of Joseph and Nancy (Kenyon) Champlin. All dates desired. Issue (1) Eliza, married George Shedd, an adopted son. (2) Laura mar. George H. Holland (of Ebor Holland) 2 children.

(All dates desired of these two daughters of Nathan)

John Tucker (of Nathan and Susan (Potter) Tucker) married Alice Champlin (of Joseph and Nancy (Kenyon) Champlin. John Tucker was born June 1805, married to 1825. All other dates wanted.

Issue Alice, Nancy, Jane, Mary, Frances, Abbie, Susan, John, Joseph, Caroline, Phoebe, James. These children can be carried down one and sometimes two generations if desired. All dates needed.

My interest in these marriages and descents come through Nathan Tucker, senior, who was the son of John and Alice (Card) Tucker.—L. C.

6462. KENYON—Have been unable so far to secure any information about Clark Kenyon whatever except he died in Truxton, N. Y., and that is not assured, simply volunteered by a grand niece. Can the correspondent enquiring give me names of their issue?—L. C.

Chief of Weather Bureau—Why do you think you'd make a good weather clerk?

Applicant—Well, in a bean guessing contest once I guessed there were 620 beans in the jar and there were 10,672.

THE BERKSHIRE AND LITCHFIELD HILLS

A Charming Place for Rest and Recreation
1000 Feet Above the Sea.

A VACATION PARADISE

Adequate, luxurious accommodations for Autumn Visitors at very reasonable prices.

AUTOMOBILING Thoughout the Berkshires in every direction are beautiful macadam driveways—the smooth, perfectly kept roads for which Massachusetts is famous.

GOLFING Wherever you go in this hill country you'll find splendid, well-kept links—the most picturesquely beautiful courses you've ever played over.

HUNTING You'll want to be ready for the open season—good sport in the Berkshires this autumn.

WALKING Glorious views of hills and valleys, lakes and brooks reward the city man who tramps afoot in this Vacation Land.

THERE'S HEALTH AND EXHILERATION IN THE CLEAR, BRACING AIR OF THESE HILLS,

Send for illustrated book "In the Berkshire Hills." It's free. Write A. B. Smith, G. P. A., Room 183, New Haven, Conn.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

8-21

STATE BOARD —OF— PUBLIC ROADS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a section of State highway in the town of Cranston, about 3000 feet in length, will be received by the State Board of Public Roads at its office, State House, Providence, R. I., until 12 m., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, 1909, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon blanks to be furnished by the Board.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of $50, payable to the State of Rhode Island.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to give preference to towns or cities in accordance with Section 5 of Chapter 982 of the Public Laws.

Plans, specifications and drawings may be examined at the office of the State Board of Public Roads, at the State House, Providence, R. I., on and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1st, 1909, every week day, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., excepting Saturdays and holidays.

JOHN H. EDWARDS,
ROBERT B. TREAT,
FREDERICK E. PERKINS,
WILLIAM G. PECKHAM,
JOHN F. RICHMOND,
State Board of Public Roads.

8-21-3w

The Merits

Of the pianos we sell always rise to the top; they are never swamped by comparison. The tone of our pianos is round and full. It is resounding in the bass and like crystal in the treble. We will be only too glad to show you our pianos and explain their merits.

Barney's

Music Store

154 Thames Street

Carr's List.

A CERTAIN RICH MAN,
By William Allen White.

THE SCORE,
By Lucas Malet.

HILARY THORNTON,
By Hubert Wales.

THE BATTLE,
By Cleveland Moffett.

Also a new line of
TUCK'S MECHANICAL ANIMALS
KINDERGARTEN A. B. C. OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS.
DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

Private Wires. Tel. 1820

B. O. GROSS,

COMMISSION STOCK BROKER

Mercury Building,

Newport, R. I.

Correspondent of EDWARD ALTEMUS, member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, of Philadelphia.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.

v-24-tf

Almost Time.

Time to think about it anyway—the little home you're going to begin to build next month. What a little Paradise it will be—pictured it many a time, haven't you? Are you a little afraid of cost? Come in and let us talk it over with you—the pretty things you've dreamed about are real inexpensive here.

PRETTY PARLOR.

You'll think of that first of course—every young wife does—that's where she meets her friends. Well, have you pictured it with a dainty little mahogany-finished suit in pretty tapestry covers, just as full of style as can be, and and so attractive? Others will say such suits are worth $40.00. None have better, but ours are $25.00

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

A QUALITY TALK.

When buying Fire Insurance buy the best; that is buy it in Companies who have passed through great conflagrations, notably the San Francisco conflagration with the highest credit. The cost is the same.

WE have the Companies.

WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

169 THAMES STREET.

When you do not have telephone service you deprive yourself of a great convenience.

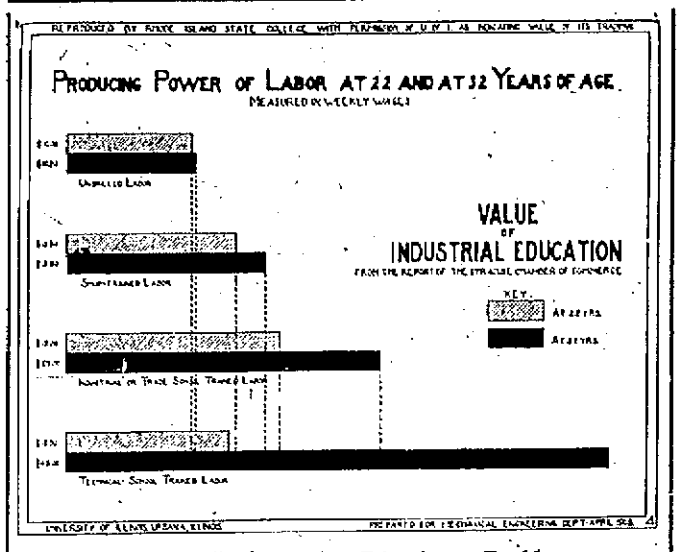
Your friends often want to call you but cannot do so, and time will not permit of their coming to you, consequently you lose a lot of pleasant social outings.

Telephone service is not expensive.

PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE CO.,

NEWPORT, R. I. 142 SPRING STREET

LOCAL CONTRACT OFFICE.



Rhode Island State College

MAINTAINED BY THE STATE AND THE NATION.

Degree Courses for { MEN / WOMEN } IN

AGRICULTURE HOME ECONOMICS

ENGINEERING Applied Sciences for Teachers

SHORT EMERGENCY COURSES (two years or less in length) for those unable to take Degree Courses.

For Character of Work see Report of Investigating Committee Appointed by State Legislature.

TUITION FREE TO CITIZENS OF THE STATE.
$50 PER YEAR TO OTHERS.

Board, Room, Heat, Light, $4.34 per week.

LOCATION—Beautiful, healthful, free from temptation, conducive to work, accessible.

Sixteen trains daily to and from Providence, 40 minutes away.

Vocational Training removes limitations on increase of earning power (see diagram). Combined with Cultural Training as in all our Courses, it means more effective citizenship, increased force in the community, a higher plane of moral and intellectual life. Write to

HOWARD EDWARDS, President, Kingston, R. I. 7-24-2m

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

Superb Building Tract,

Top of Honeyman Hill,

Middletown,

With beautiful sites and extensive views, prospect extending over Newport harbor, out to the Ocean and up towards Vineyard Haven. Suitable for a Gentleman's Country Residence, or it could be divided and made a Park Community for select private residences.

Distance about 1 mile from Trolley line and 2 miles from Newport. 74 (seventy-four) acres in area, partly wooded, frontages on two roads.

Apply in the meantime to the agent, A. O'D. Taylor, 132 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I., Telephone 320.

Auction at 3 o'clock p. m., on SATURDAY, the 28th August, on the ground, which is generally known as the "Morrison Estate." Auctioneer will be James A. Tuber of Middletown. 8-7-3w

THE

Newport Casino.

MUSIC for the Season of 1909

On and after Monday, July 12,

MORNING CONCERTS

Every week day from 11 to 1 o'clock.

Concerts every Wednesday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock.

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS

Beginning at 8 o'clock.

CITY OF NEWPORT

AN ORDINANCE to protect the Public against Danger from Explosives.

It is ordained by the Representative Council of the City of Newport, as follows:

SECTION 1. No person shall manufacture for sale, use, or other purpose any gun cotton, dynamite, nitroglycerine, nitroglycerine, lyddite, cordite, fulminate or other high explosive, or any substance a part of which shall be gun cotton, dynamite, nitroglycerine, nitroglycerine, picric acid, lyddite, cordite, fulminate, or other high explosive within the city of Newport unless a license for the same shall be first obtained from the Board of Aldermen of said city. Every such license shall be signed by the City Clerk of the City of Newport, and shall be for the term of one year from the date thereof, unless sooner revoked by order of said Board of Aldermen, and each such license shall be subject to such conditions and limitations as from time to time shall be prescribed by ordinance or by law, and may be revoked at any time at the pleasure of said Board.

Section 2. No person, other than manufacturers licensed as aforesaid, shall store, keep or have in possession for any purpose or use, in any building or place within the City of Newport more than one pound of gun cotton, dynamite, nitroglycerine, nitroglycerine, lyddite, cordite, fulminate or other high explosive, or more than one pound of any compound or substance, a part of which is gun cotton, dynamite, nitroglycerine, nitroglycerine, picric acid, lyddite, cordite, fulminate or other high explosive, unless a license for the same shall be first obtained from the Board of Aldermen of said City. Every such license shall be signed by the City Clerk of the City of Newport and shall be for the term of one year from the date thereof, unless sooner revoked by order of said Board of Aldermen, and each such license shall be subject to such conditions and limitations as from time to time shall be prescribed by ordinance or by law, and may be revoked at any time at the pleasure of said Board. PROVIDED, that no person subject to the provisions of this section shall store, keep, or have in possession for any purpose or use more than fifty pounds in the aggregate of any one or more of said substances within the limits of said City, and further provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the storing, keeping or having in possession for any purpose or use of a ten per centum or weaker solution of nitroglycerine by pharmacists, or the combination of gun cotton or other explosive in what is known as celluloid; and further provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the storing, keeping or having in possession of any dynamite, or other explosive, while being used for blasting according to and in the manner prescribed by permission granted by the Chief of the Fire Department.

Section 3. No person shall transport in any vehicle any high explosives in, on, or through any street within the City of Newport except in a vehicle with springs suitable for such purpose; and every person while so engaged in transporting such explosives shall conspicuously display upon a placard or sign affixed to such vehicle the word "DANGER" and the name of the explosive then being transported. Every licensee shall stamp or mark all packages of high explosives sold by him so as to plainly indicate the dangerous nature of said package, and shall also instruct the purchaser or his agent of the dangerous nature of such package and of the requirements of this section as to transportation. No company or person shall carry any high explosive in any street car within the city limits.

Section 4. No person shall store, keep or have in possession for any purpose or use in any building or place within the City of Newport in any manner which shall be dangerous to the public safety, any chemicals, which are made dangerous by contact with heat, water, moisture, or with each other. No quantity of sodium peroxide, calcium carbide or other chemicals, which are made dangerous by contact with water or moisture, shall be stored or kept below the ground floor of any building, nor shall any sodium peroxide or calcium carbide be stored or kept except in air-tight metal cans.

Section 5. No person shall manufacture or use acetylene gas within the city of Newport, unless such person shall first notify the Chief of the Fire Department of said city of the place or location where such manufacture or use is to be carried on, and unless the apparatus used and the method of installation shall comply with the requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Nothing in this section shall apply to the use of acetylene gas as an illuminant for automobiles.

Section 6. No person shall store, keep or have in possession for any purpose or use, in any building, the whole or any part of which is used as a dwelling house, within the City of Newport, more than one gallon of naphtha, gasoline or benzine, or other product of petroleum that will flash or inflame at a less temperature than 110 degrees, Fahrenheit.

Section 7. No person shall store, keep or have in possession for any purpose or use, in any building or place within the city of Newport, more than five gallons of naphtha, gasoline, or benzine, or other product of petroleum that will flash or inflame at a less temperature than 110 degrees, Fahrenheit, unless such person shall have at first filed with the Chief of the Fire Department a statement of the maximum quantity of the same to be kept, stored or had in possession, and of the place where and manner in which the same is to be kept, stored or had in possession by such person and unless the Chief of the Fire Department with regard to the public safety, shall have approved in writing the maximum quantity, place where, and manner in which the same is to be stored, kept or had in possession, and the same shall not be stored, kept or had in possession by such person in any greater quantity, or in any other place or manner than as specified in said approval, but any such approval may be rescinded at any time at the pleasure of said Chief. Not more than one barrel in the aggregate of any one or more of said substances shall be stored or kept in any building or place within the limits of said city, except in a steel tank or tanks, which shall be located under ground, the top of which if located in any building shall be below the level of the lowest floor or basement in the building containing the same, and all pipes of which shall be arranged to drain back into the supply tank; or, if in the opinion of the Chief of the Fire Department, the public safety will be as well or better protected by having said tank or tanks in any particular location, otherwise than under ground, then in such other location as may be approved in writing by said Chief, but any such approval may be rescinded at any time at the pleasure of said Chief. Nothing in this section shall apply to the storing or keeping of naphtha, benzine, gasoline or other product of petroleum in the tanks of vehicles using the same for fuel or motive power.

Section 8. No person shall have, store, or keep in any one building within said city of Newport more than five vehicles using naphtha, benzine, gasoline, or other product of petroleum that will flash or inflame at a less temperature than 110 degrees Fahrenheit, for fuel or motive power, unless such person shall have first filed with said Chief of the Fire Department a statement of the number of such vehicles to be there had, stored or kept, the place where, and the manner in which the same are to be there had, stored or kept, and unless said Chief, with regard to the public safety, shall have first approved in writing the place where and the manner in which the same are to be there had, stored or kept, and the same shall not be there had, stored or kept in any greater number, or in any other place or manner, than as specified in said approval, but any such approval at any time may be rescinded at the pleasure of said Chief.

Section 9. No stationary engine, motor or other stationary apparatus or device using naphtha, benzine, gasoline or other product of petroleum that will flash or inflame at a less temperature than 110 degrees, Fahrenheit, the supply tank of which contains more than two gallons of the same, shall be installed, operated, or used within the city of Newport, unless the apparatus used and the method of installation shall comply with the requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and unless said Chief of the Fire Department shall be notified in writing by the person or persons installing, operating, or using the same, and the place of the location of the same.

Section 10. It shall be the duty of the said Chief of the Fire Department, to inspect, or cause to be inspected, in the day time, from time to time, as often as he may deem necessary, and whenever requested by said Board of Aldermen, so to do, all places, except dwelling houses and parts of buildings used for dwelling purposes within said city, where they have reason to believe that any of the articles, substances, machinery, or apparatus, included in the provisions of this ordinance, are manufactured, sold, stored, kept, located, had in, possession or used, or any substances or articles, which are dangerous or which under certain conditions might become dangerous to the public safety, by, through, or in case of combustion, fire or explosion, are manufactured, stored, kept, sold, or used. Any and all violations of this ordinance of which said Board shall have knowledge, shall be reported by said Chief of the Fire Department to the Chief of Police for prosecution.

Section 11. Before any decision of the said Chief of the Fire Department shall become final, either as to revoking or rescinding his said approval under the provisions of sections seven and eight hereof, the person aggrieved may appeal to the Board of Aldermen of said city by filing his reasons of appeal with the City Clerk of the City of Newport within seven days of the time of notice by such person of the decision of said Chief of the Fire Department and said Board of Aldermen, after giving such appellant an opportunity to be heard, shall approve or disapprove the decision of said Chief of the Fire Department, and if approved the same shall be final and binding upon such person from the date of such approval, and if disapproved said Chief of the Fire Department shall give his approval or cancel his action rescinding his approval.

Section 12. The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to any of the articles or substances specified herein, while they are in possession of railroad or steamboat companies—excepting street cars as provided in section three of this ordinance—for the purpose of transportation, unless the same shall be held voluntarily by them as warehousemen.

Section 13. Any person violating any provision of this ordinance shall be fined not more than twenty dollars or sentenced to more than ten days in jail, for each offence.

Section 14. This ordinance will take effect at the expiration of ten days from and after its passage.

(Passed July 30, 1909.)

A true copy. Witness,
F. N. FULLERTON,
City Clerk.

8-14-3w

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

State Board of Public Roads.

Notice to Automobilists.

The State Board of Public Roads will be at the Court House, Newport, R. I., every Thursday, beginning May 27th, 1909, for the purpose of registering Automobiles, and issuing Operators' Licenses from 10.00 a. m. to 4.00 p. m.

5-22-tf

SHOES

FOR EVERY NEED, AT THE

T. Mumford Seabury COMPANY,

214 Thames Street.

OLDSMOBILE.

The Olds Motor Works

have cancelled their Agency with the

Davis Auto Co., of Providence,

and have made us their

STATE AGENTS.

We are now ready to give demonstrations. Catalogues sent upon request.

THE PELEG BROWN CO.,

Colonial Garage,

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.

6-29-2m

Notice.

NATHAN A. ESTES, D. M. D.,

formerly of 102 TOURO STREET,

announces the opening of an office at

8-7-2w 18 HIGH STREET.

USE

Diamond Hill BIRD

—AND—

Poultry Grit,

FREE FROM DUST,

White and Clean,

INSURES

Healthy Fowl.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.

MANUFACTURED BY

Newport Compressed Brick Co

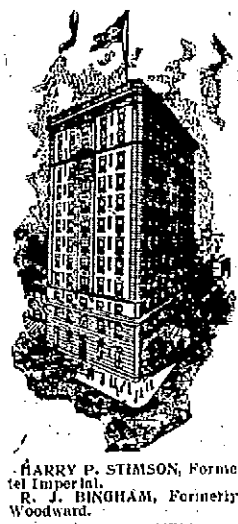
Newport, R. I.

5-24-tf

Hotel Cumberland

NEW YORK

BROADWAY AT 54TH STREET



Near 50th St Subway Station, 53d St. Elevated and all surface lines.

Near Depots, Shops and Central Park

New & Fireproof

Strictly First Class. Rates Reasonable.

$2.50 with bath, and up.

All Hardwood Floors and Oriental Rugs

Ten minutes' walk to 20 Theatres.

Excellent Restaurant Prices moderate.

Send for booklet

HARRY P. STIMSON, Formerly with Hotel Imperial.

R. J. BINGHAM, Formerly with Hotel Woodward.

Only New York Hotel window-screened throughout.

5-29—tf

IT'S IT.

Cheapest and Best
Will not taint Water
Acid and Alkali Proof
Waterproof and time-defying
Requires no coating for many years
Coated both sides, won't rot underneath
Can be used on steep or flat roofs
Can be applied over old roofs
Elastic and Pliable,
Fire-Resisting.

WHAT IS IT?

CONGO

Never-Leak

Roofing.

WHO DOES IT?

BILL SHEPLEY,

7 Oak Street.

5-2-tf

WANTED

SUCCESSFUL boarding house-keeper to hire or manage successful country hotel.
W. G. PECKHAM,
Westfield, N. Y.

10-17